

JPRS 74078

24 August 1979

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2146



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74078	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No																																																																																					
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2146		5. Report Date <u>24 August 1979</u>																																																																																							
6. Author(s)		7. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201																																																																																							
8. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		9. Project/Task/Work Unit No																																																																																							
10. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No (C) (G)		11. Type of Report & Period Covered																																																																																							
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. 14.																																																																																							
15. Supplementary Notes																																																																																									
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.																																																																																									
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors <table> <tbody> <tr><td>Political Science</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Gabon</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niger</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Zaire</td></tr> <tr><td>Sociology</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Gambia</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nigeria</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Zambia</td></tr> <tr><td>Economics</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Benin</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Reunion</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Culture (Social Sciences)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Botswana</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Guinea</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rhodesia</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Technological</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Burundi</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Cameroon</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ivory Coast</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Sao Tome and</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Cape Verde</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Principe</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Central African Empire</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Lesotho</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Senegal</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Chad</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liberia</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seychelles</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Comoro Islands</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Madagascar</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sierra Leone</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Congo</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Malawi</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Somalia</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Mali</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equatorial Guinea</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Mauritius</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Swaziland</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tanzania</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Namibia</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Togo</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>					Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gabon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niger	<input type="checkbox"/> Zaire	Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola	<input type="checkbox"/> Gambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nigeria	<input type="checkbox"/> Zambia	Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Benin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunion		Culture (Social Sciences)	<input type="checkbox"/> Botswana	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rhodesia		Technological	<input type="checkbox"/> Burundi	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda			<input type="checkbox"/> Cameroon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ivory Coast	<input type="checkbox"/> Sao Tome and			<input type="checkbox"/> Cape Verde	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya	<input type="checkbox"/> Principe			<input type="checkbox"/> Central African Empire	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesotho	<input type="checkbox"/> Senegal			<input type="checkbox"/> Chad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liberia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seychelles			<input type="checkbox"/> Comoro Islands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Madagascar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sierra Leone			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo	<input type="checkbox"/> Malawi	<input type="checkbox"/> Somalia			<input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti	<input type="checkbox"/> Mali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equatorial Guinea	<input type="checkbox"/> Mauritius	<input type="checkbox"/> Swaziland			<input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tanzania				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Namibia	<input type="checkbox"/> Togo					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda					<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta	
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gabon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niger	<input type="checkbox"/> Zaire																																																																																					
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola	<input type="checkbox"/> Gambia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nigeria	<input type="checkbox"/> Zambia																																																																																					
Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Benin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunion																																																																																						
Culture (Social Sciences)	<input type="checkbox"/> Botswana	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rhodesia																																																																																						
Technological	<input type="checkbox"/> Burundi	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda																																																																																						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cameroon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ivory Coast	<input type="checkbox"/> Sao Tome and																																																																																						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cape Verde	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya	<input type="checkbox"/> Principe																																																																																						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Central African Empire	<input type="checkbox"/> Lesotho	<input type="checkbox"/> Senegal																																																																																						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liberia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seychelles																																																																																						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Comoro Islands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Madagascar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sierra Leone																																																																																						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Congo	<input type="checkbox"/> Malawi	<input type="checkbox"/> Somalia																																																																																						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti	<input type="checkbox"/> Mali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa																																																																																						
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equatorial Guinea	<input type="checkbox"/> Mauritius	<input type="checkbox"/> Swaziland																																																																																						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tanzania																																																																																						
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Namibia	<input type="checkbox"/> Togo																																																																																						
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda																																																																																						
			<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta																																																																																						
b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms																																																																																									
c. COSATI Field/Group 02, 5D, 5C, 5K																																																																																									
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) <u>UNCLASSIFIED</u>	21. No. of Pages 121																																																																																						
		20. Security Class (This Page) <u>UNCLASSIFIED</u>	22. Price																																																																																						

24 August 1979

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2146

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on OAU Summit (WEST AFRICA, various dates).....	1
Charter, Sessions Curbing the Cost	
Gabon, Benin Dispute Settled (Paul Bernetel; DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, 30 Jul 79).....	6
Briefs	
Magic Appeal Against South Africa	9
Tanzanian Agricultural Cooperation	9

ANGOLA

Neto on OAU Summit, Warns of Petite Bourgeoisie (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 31 Jul 79).....	10
Neto Visits Border Province, Security Changes Imminent (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 29 Jul 79).....	14
Naval Operations Assist in Southern Defense (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Jul 79).....	18
Cooperation With Portugal Studied, Progress Noted (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 19 Jul 79).....	19
Measures Adopted To End Irregularities in Private Trade (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Jul 79).....	20
Briefs	
Impasse in GDR Relations	22

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	
Spanish Support for Recent Coup Alleged (EL PAIS, 7 Aug 79).....	23
Suarez Notification	
Total Spanish Support	
Former Minister, Police Chief Give Coup Background (Jesus de las Heras; EL PAIS, 7 Aug 79).....	26
GHANA	
AFRC Ready To Return to Barracks on 1 October (M.K. Gbedemah Interview; SUNDAY NATION, 5 Aug 79).....	28
Country Still First in Cocoa Production (THE LEGON OBSERVER, 13 Jul 79).....	32
IVORY COAST	
Financing for Development, Education Projects (FRATERNITE MATIN, 11, 12 Aug 79).....	33
KENYA	
Editorial Asks Expulsion of Ugandans Guilty of Crimes (Editorial; BARAZA, 2 Aug 79).....	35
President Moi Opens Sugar Plant, Tourist Center; Collects Funds (Nairobi Domestic Service, 14 Aug 79).....	37
LESOTHO	
Fear of Civil War Grows (Andre de Bruyn; THE CITIZEN, 7 Aug 79).....	39
LIBERIA	
Briefs	
Airport Workers' Grievances	40
MADAGASCAR	
Briefs	
Civil Service Strike	41
Trial of Officers Nears	41

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
MOZAMBIQUE	
Portuguese Press Attacked for Reported Calumnies (NOTICIAS, 22 Jul 79).....	42
FRELIMO Central Committee Dismisses Five Members (NO PINTCHA, 14 Jul 79).....	45
Importance of Communal Villages, Pilot Project Stressed (NOTICIAS, 22 Jul 79).....	46
Secondary 'Ambulatory' Market Must Be Abolished (NOTICIAS, 5 Aug 79).....	48
Improvements, Expansion of Nacala Port (NOTICIAS, 21 Jul 79).....	49
Large-Scale Investigation of Granite, Mineral Deposits (NOTICIAS, 21 Jul 79).....	50
Briefs	
Agricultural Cooperation With Romania	52
KOMSOMOL Equipment Donation	52
Cuban Official's Visit	52
Fish Imports	52
NAMIBIA	
Further Reportage on Steyn's Replacement by Viljoen (Various sources, various dates).....	53
Steyn's Term Reviewed	
Reasons Explained	
Outlook Discussed	
Editorial Optimistic	
Steyn Says Goodbye	
Du Plessis Warns of Mass Exodus of Whites (Colleen Hendriks; SUNDAY TIMES, 29 Jul 79).....	60
Brigadier Bosman Discusses Security Situation (THE STAR, various dates).....	63
Fewer Infiltrating Terrorists	
Troops Have Improved Tactics	
Briefs	
Subheadman Killed	66

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

RHODESIA

Watungwa Claims Muzorewa Has Failed (THE HERALD, 8 Aug 79).....	67
Call-Up of Africans Reported (THE HERALD, 10 Aug 79).....	68
Security Forces Communiqué Reports 33 Terrorists Killed (Salisbury Domestic Service, 12 Aug 79).....	70
Chikerema Issues Denial on 'Handout' (THE HERALD, 10 Aug 79).....	71
Cabinet Adopts New National Flag (THE HERALD, 8 Aug 79).....	72
Reaction to PM's Reentry Fee (Editorial; THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 26 Jul 79).....	73
Muzorewa Sticks by Emigrant Fine Decision (THE HERALD, 9 Aug 79).....	74
Population Explosion Impact Feared (THE HERALD, 9 Aug 79).....	75
MP's Demand Release of All 'Security Prisoners' (THE HERALD, 9 Aug 79).....	76
UNFP Bid To Present United Front Reported (THE HERALD, 9 Aug 79).....	78
Marandellas Mayor Hits Government 'Interference' (THE HERALD, 9 Aug 79).....	79
Africans' Bank Bid Again Rejected (THE HERALD, 6 Aug 79).....	80
Bishop's Plea To Save Energy Reported (THE HERALD-BUSINESS TIMES, 9 Aug 79).....	81
Ministry Redraws Mining Districts (THE HERALD-BUSINESS TIMES, 9 Aug 79).....	82
Sugar Market Outlook Gloomy (THE HERALD-BUSINESS TIMES, 9 Aug 79).....	83

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Government To Give Tribal Farmers Land (THE HERALD-BUSINESS TIMES, 9 Aug 79).....	84
Briefs	
Auxiliaries for Buhera	85
Van der Byl' Denial	85
White Exodus Feared	85
Gwelo Declares Record Budget	86
Bridge Damaged	86
President Visits Depot	86
Accidental Casualties	86
Cattle Protection Unit	87
New Base for Talks	87
SEYCHELLES	
Defense Minister on Readiness of SPLA (NATION, 20 Jul 79).....	88
NWU Receives Money From Soviet Trade Unions (NATION, 18 Jul 79).....	89
Economic Agreement With China Signed (NATION, 25 Jul 79).....	90
Briefs	
Abu Dhabi Mission	91
Korean Gift of Cement	91
SIERRA LEONE	
Government To Act Against Problems in Rice Trade (DAILY MAIL, 1 Aug 79).....	92
Briefs	
British Agricultural Aid	93
Soviet Fishing School Aid	93
SOMALIA	
Briefs	
Rumors of Barre Departure	94
SOUTH AFRICA	
Answers on Biko's Death Sought (POST, 1 Aug 79).....	95

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Sisulu Gets Two-Year Banning Order (Thami Mazwai; POST, 1 Aug 79).....	97
Survey Reveals Black, Whites Poorer (POST, 26 Jul 79).....	99
Raw, Suzman on Future of Opposition (SUNDAY TIMES, 29 Jul 79).....	100
Vause Raw, MP Helen Suzman Comments	
Escom Power Plants Projects Described (THE STAR, various dates).....	104
Transvaal Highveld Triangle, by Jaap Boekkooi	
Anti-Pollution Measures, by Jaap Boekkooi	
SA - Rhodesian Gas Plant Venture Reported (Frank Jeans; THE STAR, 27 Jul 79).....	110
Briefs	
Transkei Police Chief	111
Ex-Prisoner Relocated	111
Priest's Passport Withdrawn	111
Military Training in Britain	112
TANZANIA	
Nation Told To Cease Celebrating, Get On With Tasks Ahead (Editorial; MZALENDO, 29 Jul 79).....	113
UGANDA	
Briefs	
EEC Project Grant	115

REPORTAGE ON OAU SUMMIT

Charter, Sessions

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Jul 79 pp 1295, 1297

[Text]

ONE MAJOR point to emerge from last week's Heads of State meeting at Monrovia is that changes in the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity are urgently necessary. President Tolbert in his opening address said machinery should be created within the proposed Pan-African Force to enable the OAU to respond promptly at all times to problems which threaten the peace and security of the continent. This call was powerfully supported by the Nigerian Head of State, Gen. Obasanjo, who spoke of the structural and operational weaknesses of the OAU which had made it ineffective in the face of Africa's problems for the past twenty-five years. The vision of the founders of the organisation, of a dynamic, effective and purposive OAU, had faded. "The most we can do seems to be to set up mediation committees, ad hoc committees, and the like." As the UN can act if world peace is threatened, Gen. Obasanjo said, so should the OAU "be empowered to effectively act in the event of situations which threaten African peace and security." The Nigerian Head of State proposed changes in the organic structure of the OAU and also suggested the establishment of a truly Pan-African Force.

No one would underestimate the difficulties that lie in the way of making such changes. In particular the idea of a Pan-African Force seems near impossible in a continent whose nations have fundamentally different political alignments and philosophies. The care needed to ensure that such a force is not misused may serve to make it impotent. However, it must be a good thing that there is now urgent pressure for making the OAU something more than a talking shop.

A second major point emerged from the Council of Ministers spending an entire session talking about

Africa in the year 2000 and the pattern of development necessary to avoid disaster. This lifting of one's eyes out of the short time span helped to overcome differences in economic philosophy and there was a large measure of agreement. Gen. Obasanjo (in the same seminal speech) reinforced this concern by saying that "the integrated economic development of the continent is so important and so pressing that we are calling for an extraordinary summit to deliberate solely on it". This will take place before next year's Freetown meeting and could be either at Addis Ababa or Lagos.

A third major point, amounting almost to a crisis, arises not from any of the more publicised political differences, but from intense OAU staff discontent because of the life that is imposed on them by having the organisation's headquarters in Addis Ababa. This discontent was made manifest in Monrovia by staff meetings which delayed and interfered with some sessions of the Council of Ministers. The unprecedented near industrial action has forced the Heads of State to turn their attention to the problem.

The immediate cause is the decision of the Ethiopian Government to change the basis on which foreigners' rents are calculated, which has caused some increases of as much as 600 per cent. However, the problems this is causing, which only marginally affect the staff themselves as most rents are paid by the organisation, represent only the tip of an iceberg. Conversation with some of the staff themselves brings a long list of grievances to light. There is, for instance, a regular curfew, which could mean a doctor cannot be summoned for a child who falls sick in the middle of the night. The health service is, in any case, seriously disrupted by a shortage of doctors. The education system has also been transformed by the Dergue and most of the OAU staff now find it necessary to arrange for the education of their children abroad. The stringent new rules about the transfer of money do not make life any easier and there are petty but persecuting regulations, such as the one which insists that visiting foreigners in Ethiopia shall stay at hotels and not private houses. This affects friends and even family of OAU staff. The main complaint, however, is clearly the feeling that personal security is not adequately protected: there are cases of harassment by the authorities and of anti-foreigner animosity being manifested by people. Even more serious, perhaps, is the knowledge of those who have lived in the country for some time that many of their Ethiopian friends are now dead. The idea that there can be the sort of intellectual community in which minds can meet and grow from mutual stimulation is now absurd in Addis Ababa. The staff of the Economic Community for Africa, incidentally, and several other international organisations linked to the OAU are similarly affected and are, also in a state of growling discontent.

To decide to move the headquarters would be difficult politically. It might be easier if the Ethiopian authorities agreed that the headquarters should be elsewhere. However, although there is reported to be a faction on the Dergue that would be pleased to have fewer foreigners about and less hostile attention paid to the way their revolution is developing, there is another faction which feels Ethiopia would be in danger of becoming perilously isolated if the world organisations withdrew. The problem of where the headquarters might move to is one much discussed in corridors though not in the open. In Liberia there are obviously many pressing the case for Monrovia (its famous stability took a slight knock during the Easter riots, but there are still many obvious advantages). Kenya would also be a strong runner, and Togo is reported to be a late starter, and an outsider.

At the OAU Summit

From a correspondent in Monrovia

THE MEETING of OAU Heads of State in Monrovia began dramatically with a clash in public between President Nimeiry of Sudan and President Nyerere of Tanzania. After the opening oratory the crowded hall and press gallery heard President Nimeiry, in the course of a review of his year as chairman, repeatedly attack in harsh terms Tanzania's invasion of Uganda. Even more astonishingly he praised Amin and quoted a letter he had received from the former President, which spoke of the unhappiness that had been visited on his homeland.

Apparently an earlier private meeting between President Nimeiry and President Nyerere had failed to ease the tensions between them. President Nimeiry said that Uganda had, in the course of the struggle, repeatedly shown willingness to collaborate with peacemaking efforts and accept mediation. Tanzania had shown stubbornness in refusing. His words met little applause.

Just before President Tolbert, the new chairman, was about to close the session, President Nyerere intervened. Speaking in a light tone but with an underlying sharpness, he referred to "a little problem of which we are all aware". He claimed that the Nimeiry statement was not simply factual — it contained some insinuations. He wished to reply to some things and he was circulating a full account of relations with "my friend Amin", which he hoped

would "save public recrimination on a matter which for the honour of Africa and the OAU were best forgotten".

He went on to claim that there was a mistake in the proposition that a country had committed an aggression in retaliating to an incursion into its territory. He raised laughter and applause by saying "to appeal to the OAU to denounce what is a just retaliation against an attempted invasion is itself a violation of the OAU Charter".

President Nyerere had planned to leave early the next morning for Tanzania but he was being persuaded to stay for further discussions. It is a matter of history now and should not hold up the summit meeting for long, but it has introduced an early note of bitterness and contention.

The conference was a little startled the next day to hear the Nigerian Head of State, General Obasanjo, also condemning Tanzania in strong terms. He claimed Tanzania had started things, saying: "Our verification revealed that incursion into Uganda from Tanzania, either by Tanzanian troops or Uganda dissidents, first occurred, and Uganda authorities duly notified the OAU and the United Nations, without reaction from either organisation, before Uganda took retaliatory action. Which is the aggressor — the provoker or the one who reacted to provocation?". General Obasanjo said the problem of Amin was primarily a matter for Uganda and Ugandans to resolve. Nigeria had often condemned excesses and interferences with

human rights but the intervention by Tanzania was a "Dangerous precedent".

The earlier Council of Ministers meeting last week also started on a note of dissension. This time one directly involving West Africa. The issue was whether the Chad delegation representing the transitional government in Ndjamena should be seated. This was vigorously opposed by Nigeria and Libya. Sierra Leone and some others had doubts about whether the conference had the right to sit in judgement about the authenticity of what was then the only Chad delegation and were also worried about excluding any country.

Dr. Abdulai Conteh, the Sierra Leone Foreign Minister, said in an interview with *West Africa* that he was told in corridor talk with the host nation that there was a possibility of Nigeria and Libya walking out of the conference over this. Major General Henry Adefope, the Nigerian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, also in an interview, denied that he had ever threatened to walk out. However, he confirmed that he felt very strongly on the issue. He said the transitional government was formed in defiance of the two Kano agreements that were to bring peace to the whole territory after 13 years of conflict and the so-called government controlled very little of Chad.

The empty seat

In the event the issue was settled by a decision not to seat any Chad delegation until a new peacemaking effort by President Nimeiry and the neighbouring States had been given a chance. This pleased the Nigerians but displeased all the Chadians — other factions now had representatives — who gave bitter press conferences. The Chad flag continued to fly but the Chad chair was empty. The Foreign Ministers also managed to defuse other potentially divisive issues. The Western Sahara was simply left to the Heads of State: President Nimeiry was to report on efforts of the five wise men to find a solution.

On the Middle East Egypt gained something of a diplomatic triumph. Extreme moves to expel her received no support and fell away. There was long and vigorous debate which had not ended by the time the summit began. The resolution emerging, however, was said to condemn the Israeli-Egypt treaty, but in much milder terms than Libya, for instance, would have

wanted. Egypt's contention that moves towards peace were to be welcomed had its supporters. Restoring relations with Israel was not raised.

Zimbabwe proved another difficult-to-conclude debate. Problems came over the wording of the threat to be made against any country that lifted sanctions and recognised Muzorewa. Many delegates, remembering the fiasco of 1965 when Tanzania was the only country to obey a call for the breaking of diplomatic relations, wanted to be unspecific and say something like "to take appropriate action", which would allow those more dependent on Britain to express disapproval without damaging themselves.

Proposals for an African defence force caused anxieties especially among the more conservative states, and in the end the ministers decided to resubmit the matter to a committee for further study, together with the whole question of whether the Charter needs to be amended, perhaps to allow for a sort of Security Council. This is a subject on which there are deep ideological divisions.

Gen. Adefope said afterwards that defence force proposals had been discussed since 1963. They were worth the most serious study if they could be made into a way of bringing to an end foreign intervention. On the security council, Gen Adefope said the OAU did not need to base all its activities on the UN — something entirely new might emerge.

A whole session was spent peering into the future, considering alternative strategies for development and discussing reports on what Africa will be like in the year 2000. The contribution of Mrs. Gloria Nikoi of Ghana was particularly praised by other delegates. Sierra Leone was disappointed that the proposal put forward by Dr. Conteh, and his Mali colleague, for a special fund for non-oil producing African countries failed to receive enough support.

Plans for a Pan-African News Agency are to be put to the heads of state. The choice for a headquarters site is now between Senegal and Ethiopia. It was decided that the agenda for the heads of state should also include consideration of a five-year plan for future summits, to allow host nations more time for preparations. A meeting by the OAU staff delayed one session by three hours and forced attention on their grievances against life in Ethiopia.

The Foreign Ministers worked remarkably hard, staying until two or three in the

morning most days. Dr. Conteh, who is likely to be chairman of next year's ministerial conference in Freetown, said that much time was wasted with repetition and empty oratory. He would strive, with the co-operation of his colleagues, to get things to move faster next year. He pointed out that the EEC Council of Ministers, for instance, normally met for only three days and yet got through more business.

Gen. Adefope, on being asked whether

these sort of meetings accomplished enough to justify the huge amount of trouble and expense involved, said that he had no doubt that it was worthwhile "even if there are no immediate solutions produced to all the problems," he said. "It is encouraging to have a dialogue between colleagues. Often potential conflicts are resolved during private meetings along the corridors, where often more work is done than in the meeting hall itself."

Curbing the Cost

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Aug 79 pp 1400

[Text]

CONAKRY has declined the honour of holding the 1981 summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity; instead the meeting will be held in Nairobi. The reason is economic. Guinea had decided it cannot afford the huge expenditure that would be necessary to be host for the 49 heads of state.

This is a subject that is of controversial interest in Liberia and Sierra Leone at the moment. The exact figure that the Liberian authorities spent on OAU '79 remains uncertain; much depends on how much of the money spent on such things as road improvement and new bridges, or new airport buildings, is put down to normal development and how much to special OAU expenditure. However, observers calculated that outgoings of one sort or another connected to the OAU totalled something like \$200 million. At a time when world recession has hit iron ore prices and badly affected the Liberian economy such expenditure has been an embarrassment, to put it at its lowest. Some important non-OAU projects have had to be delayed or abandoned. It is not wholly a coincidence that the campaign for ending rice imports by 1981 has quietly been forgotten.

In Sierra Leone the expenditure is hoped to be less — 64 million leones is now being mentioned as a total. Certainly there is less that needs to be built from scratch in the

way of bridges, hotels and a conference centre. The Sierra Leone economy, however, is also under strain and some might doubt whether the OAU summit did not impose unnecessary burdens. However, as is made clear in an interview with President Siaka Stevens on page 1401, this is not an argument that the Sierra Leonean authorities accept. And similarly the Liberian government repeatedly said that it regarded the OAU expenditure as a good investment; the people of Liberia seemed pleased and proud to host the conference.

The growing expenditure on the annual conference remains a matter for concern. All heads of state would agree that an annual meeting is valuable. It is possible, however, that some more modest arrangements might be devised without derogating from the dignity that a collection of heads of state deserves. Alternatively it might be desirable that the conference be held at the headquarters in Addis Ababa every alternate year, or even more frequently; chairmanship of the organisation could circulate as usual but the conference could be held in other capitals only by special invitation and on special occasions.

No one doubts the value of the OAU meetings, but there is likely to be increasing doubt about whether the priorities are right in the huge amounts that are spent on them.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GABON, BENIN DISPUTE SETTLED

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 30 Jul 79 p 32

[Article by Paul Bernetel: "Reconciliation African Style"]

[Text] On 17 July at Monrovia, during the opening session of the 16th summit conference of African heads of state, one broad-shouldered man was paying no attention to the traditional speeches. With a sheet of paper in his hand, he would stop in front of a certain delegation, slip a list to the minister, who would pass it on to his head of state, who, after taking cognizance of its contents or jotting down something, would pass it back to the man in question, who would then move on to another delegation. Mr Cecil Dennis, the Liberian minister of foreign affairs and the current president of the council of ministers of the OAU [Organization of African Unity], was putting together a roster of the heads of state who, after the banquet to be given that evening by President William Tolbert, would sequester themselves in a private session aimed at attempting a reconciliation between Presidents Omar Bongo of Gabon and Mathieu Kerekou of Benin.

During the past year, several attempts had already been made in this direction, but without apparent success; although, since the summit meeting of the Council of the Entente with the heads of state at Yamoussoukro, during which President Felix Houphouet-Boigny had had a lengthy discussion with his Beninese counterpart, the tension had already somewhat diminished. Assurances of good will had been given by both the parties involved. On the one hand, Gabon had allowed the return of several thousand Beninese deportees who had agreed to obtain Togolese passports. The 6,000 figure reported in Libreville was, moreover, unofficially confirmed by Lome. For its part, Benin, at the time of the OCAM summit that recently convened in Cotonou and enjoyed a huge success, refrained from adding fuel to the fire. In his opening speech, President Kerekou had mentioned neither Gabon nor its

head of state, in connection with the events of 16 January 1977. What is more, a film depicting the attempt of the mercenaries and presented to the participants in this summit did not mention Gabon, either. In short, conditions seemed most propitious for an attempt at mediation. A meeting had even been planned in Ivory Coast, but it could not take place because of conflicts in the schedules of Mr Bongo and Mr Kerekou. Nevertheless, distrust remained a matter of practical concern on both sides.

The Beninese and Gabonese heads of state are, as has been said, two men of strong character. Since nothing had been decided, everything was still possible in Monrovia, including the worst, since at the time of the ministerial conference the Beninese chief of diplomacy had asked for the inclusion on the agenda of the problem of indemnification of the Beninese deportees. Gabon was not opposed to this, but a new "clash" seemed to be inevitable. President Kerekou said he was ready for it, if need be. As for President Bongo, the obvious presence among his delegates of Dr Eloi Chambrier, a former member of the FEANF [Federation of Students from Black Africa in France], an old hand at ideological polemics, left no room for doubt about his determination to respond vigorously.

Such was the situation when, on the evening of 17 July, eight heads of state (Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, Sekou Toure of Guinea, Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo, William Tolbert of Liberia, Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, Sangoule Lamizana of Upper Volta, Omar Bongo and Mathieu Kerekou) withdrew to a room in the presidential palace. A ninth president might have joined them: Felix Houphouet-Boigny. But it was he who, from a rest vacation at his Geneva residence, had telephoned President Tolbert to request him to organize this meeting. Thus, for three hours the heads of state, acting as mediators, undertook to bring the standpoints of Presidents Kerekou and Bongo closer together.

On the indemnification issue, a particular concern of President Kerekou, President Bongo, who was not questioning the principle involved, brought up his reservations concerning two matters which, in his eyes, were most essential: one was to determine the exact number of Beninese deportees who have not returned to Gabon, and the other was to keep this question out of the agenda already fixed by the heads of state. These deportations, he said, were not the first of their kind to happen in Africa. The victims had never, till that time, been indemnified; and never yet has any country been condemned by the OAU for this practice. The discussion was lively but polite. Finally, after the comments of the mediator-presidents, a consensus emerged: the principle of indemnification was admitted, and the numbers involved would be determined as a function of the conclusions of the report of an investigatory commission made up of representatives chosen from delegates from the mediating nations.

On the other hand, President Kerekou offered to relieve the OAU of the problem, which was done officially the very next day. That evening Mr Bongo and Mr Kerekou found themselves dining together at the house of President Eyadema. Both were smiling once again. Thus the affair, even if it had not quite terminated, was no longer running the risk of embittering a summit conference already rather rife with tensions; to the great satisfaction of all participating heads of state.

8117
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

MAGIC APPEAL AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA--The Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau Information Center (MAGIC), in London, has appealed to the international community to take effective steps immediately for the purpose of putting an end to South Africa's intrigues and to defend the countries with a socialist orientation from the manipulations of imperialism and racism. The MAGIC communique points out that, at present, the policy of imperialism in southern Africa is aimed not only at forcing the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to accept neocolonialism, but also at attempting to destabilize the Mozambique and Angola revolutions. These facts are proved by the constant armed attacks carried out against these countries by the Rhodesian and South African regimes and the utilization of spies and saboteurs within the territory of Mozambique and Angola, that MAGIC communique goes on to state. At the same time, according to the document, imperialist news has set up a frenetic campaign against Angola and Mozambique. Its true objective is to lay the groundwork for a large-scale invasion of the territory of those countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 79 p 1] 10042

TANZANIAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--Two groups of Tanzanian agricultural technicians are in Mozambique. They have come here to conduct research work on coffee, corn, sorghum and cotton. The first group arrived in the capital of Mozambique at the beginning of this week. It is headed by Dr B. Simon, a biologist specializing in coffee. The Tanzanians have already been in Inhambane Province since Wednesday. Their investigation and research activity has begun there. Mozambique harvests only small amounts of coffee whose production is consumed regionally. In the near future, this tropical production may begin to see a greater increase in Mozambique, because the activity of the Tanzanian technicians is closely connected with this prospect. The areas whose soil and climate conditions are best suited for coffee-growing are located in Inhambane and Manicano provinces, in the center of the country, and in Cabo Delgado and Niassa, near the Rovuma River, in the north. The second group of Tanzanian technicians, headed by a cotton specialist, come to Mozambique in connection with the work of the Joint Mozambique-Tanzania Agriculture Cooperation Committee. In accordance with principles agreed on by the Interministerial Committee of both countries, Mozambican and Tanzanian agricultural technicians proceed regularly to conduct joint research work and to exchange experience. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 79 p 1] 10042

NETO ON OAU SUMMIT, WARNS OF PETITE BOURGEOISIE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jul 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] At the rally held last Saturday in Lubango, the head of the party and the state, Comrade President Agostinho Neto, focused once again on the responsibility of the Angolan people with regard to the liberation of the African continent and discussed aspects of national life, specifically, certain changes that have taken place in the state apparatus.

We are publishing below the complete text of the speech delivered by the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Agostinho Neto, at that popular rally:

"Comrade First Secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, Rodney Arismendi;

"Comrade President of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma;

"Comrade members of the Central Committee;

"Comrade members of the party's Provincial Committee;

"Comrade ministers and leaders of our country;

"Comrade Pioneers, representatives of the OMA [Angolan Women's Organization], combatants for the liberation of Namibia, internationalist comrades:

"First of all, I wish to express all our gratification at the manner in which we in the party and government delegation which came here on a working visit were received here. We have had the great pleasure of contacting some of the representatives of this province, particularly the comrade in the military sector. Moreover, we have also received reports on the progress made in the province with regard to the provincial economy and that of our country.

"However, today I would like to begin by congratulating the comrades who have been with us since before the proclamation of our independence; those comrades who have understood the problems of our revolution and our struggle,

and our people's problems; the comrades who have been here with military forces, and with detachments for education, for health and for all the problems that required their assistance; and the comrades who celebrated an important date in their revolution on 26 July, namely, the comrades from Cuba.

"It is not surprising to us that there should be this affirmation of brotherhood and solidarity, which has been expressed to us, and which we also express in a concrete manner toward those who, comprehending the internationalist sentiments which must inspire all those making the revolution, have come here and have given us their support. And I must say that it is not the imperialists who are running our affairs in Angola. In Angola, no one will tell us that we must expel the Cuban comrades or any others from here. The one who decides is we ourselves.

"The imperialists may talk a great deal, but outside of Angola. Not inside of Angola, because they would go to jail. We have friends, good friends, who have helped us. We have some of them here. And why should our enemies be the ones to tell us what we must do? Can we accept that? (The people reply: "No!")

We Shall Resist Foreign Aggression Until Africa Is Liberated

"South Africa must leave Namibia; South Africa must leave Namibia; down with South Africa.

"It is the comrades, the Namibian patriots, who have the first say regarding Namibia. However, there are many countries which want to make their comments on the Namibian problem, and they have come here to talk with us, to find out whether we are catching all the comrades from Namibia, and putting them in a barracks so that they will be unable to engage in the struggle any longer. Well, we say: How can this be so if we are going to continue our struggle until the final victory of the African peoples is won? What are we going to do? No one can tell us what we must do here. Whatever threats there may be, whatever orders may be given by anyone, whatever bombings they may carry out and whatever land attacks they may make, we shall resist until Africa has been completely liberated.

"Comrades, Africa is our continent. And on this continent we still have many problems to solve, problems relating to political organization of our own, problems relating to economic organization, and problems which relate to the social and cultural life of our peoples in Africa.

OAU Summit Did Not Discuss the Problem of the Liberation of Africa Thoroughly

"I have just come from a conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which was held recently in Monrovia, Liberia, a country which has been independent for over a century, over 100 years ago. We went there and discussed many things. We discussed important things and also things of no importance. Some of us left satisfied, and others left bored. I was

not happy, for example, that we discussed problems involving officials of the OAU. I don't like officials; I prefer combatants. But the fact is that we discussed problems involving the officials. And this was a disappointment to many people, and to many heads of state.

"We discussed problems involving the relations between countries, some very touchy problems. But what we did not discuss thoroughly was the liberation of Namibia, nor the liberation of Zimbabwe, nor of South Africa. There is where the major problems of Africa lie; it is not a matter of housing rentals, it is not a matter of officials, it is not a matter of relations between the African countries which are already independent, but rather the liberation of peoples. This is our opinion. And now, what shall we do? We shall make a greater contribution to the liberation of those who are our dear brothers, and who are still dominated by the South African and Rhodesian racists.

Great Britain Is the Enemy of Zimbabwe

"The problem in Namibia is clearcut. Who is dominating Namibia? Of course it is South Africa, which has troops here near our border, tens of thousands of men, major facilities for attacking, modern facilities, which it has on our border to attack us simply because we have this feeling of brotherhood toward our brothers in Namibia. Can we cease to be brothers? What son of the same father and the same mother would despise his brother?

"What shall we do? We shall continue our support to the struggle of our brothers in Namibia. The situation in Zimbabwe is not the same. In Zimbabwe matters are a little more complicated because, unfortunately, our brothers in Zimbabwe have not determined exactly who their enemy is. Who is the enemy of Zimbabwe?

"It appears that there is a queen going about here in Africa, holding discussions with the heads of state. And I ask myself whether it is proper for us to hold discussions with those who bear the main responsibility with regard to other peoples. Who is the enemy of Zimbabwe? It is Great Britain; there is no other enemy. It is not Smith, it is not Muzorewa; nothing of the kind. It is Great Britain.

"Then against whom shall we wage war? Don't you consider it complicated? But what is most important? (The crowd answers: "To solve the people's problems!")

There Will Be Further Changes in the State Apparatus

"We cannot always make very pleasant remarks. Anyone in charge must be just. And it is sometimes difficult to adopt just positions, precisely because, at times, we do not want to hurt anyone. And when we do not want to hurt anyone, we adopt unjust positions.

"For example, here in Huila Province I appointed a new provincial commissioner whom the comrades also know. I appointed a new provincial commissioner who is Comrade Ivady. When I appoint Comrade Ivady, what will Comrade Nazario say? He will think that I am his enemy. That is not so; he needs a certain amount of rest and must work at the party headquarters. He is going to work with us at party headquarters.

"I have made some personnel changes in our security entity, which was formerly known as DISA [Department of Intelligence and Security of Angola]. I appointed a minister of interior and a vice-minister of interior. The vice-minister will be the former provincial commissioner of Kuando-Kubango, and the minister of interior will be Comrade Kundi Paihama, who was the provincial commissioner of Cunene. We intend to make more changes, to see whether the comrades who have been in areas marked by constant tension can rest and do other kinds of work. This will be both in the civilian and the military areas.

"There will be some other changes after these, so that we may all operate normally under the necessary psychological conditions, and so that we may exercise our responsibilities, which are varied, relating to the population, the people as a whole and our continent.

The Petit-Bourgeois Influence Continues to Predominate

"I cannot say that, at the present time, we have a sufficiently strong and forceful party apparatus that can impose the orientation desired by all of us members of the Central Committee, particularly those who belong to the Political Bureau. We may have to make some changes as well. And I believe that the idea of the MPLA-Labor Party to put into better practice its theoretical orientation that would have our country led by the proletariat, the peasants and workers, who comprise the vast majority in our country; I think that this orientation should be given particular attention, so that we may, in fact, have more representatives from those working classes in the party. We have a few. And I shall not conclude before stating that we still have a strong petit-bourgeois influence within our party and our government; and we must make some changes to put an end to this state of affairs. If we continue to allow our party and our government to have a predominance of members of the petite bourgeoisie or those influenced by the petite bourgeoisie, what will happen in 2 or 3 years? What will happen is that we shall change our orientation (with the same slogans), and fail to carry out what was decided by our congress; and we shall revert to a period of unadmitted capitalism.

"We do not have a bourgeoisie in Angola with power. We do not have it, but we could have it in the future if we are not careful. We could have a bourgeoisie with power, if we are not careful. Now what we want is that the workers and peasants have the power, and not the bourgeoisie.

"What is most important? (The crowd replies: "To solve the people's problems!") The struggle continues!"

2909

CSO: 4401

NETO VISITS BORDER PROVINCE, SECURITY CHANGES IMMINENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] During the course of a mass rally on Friday in Menongue, Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, delivered the following speech:

"Comrades, we have a happy occasion today. There are important visitors here with us who have come from other countries, and who are important to us also. We have here Comrade Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, whom I wish to introduce to you, and who has done us immense honor with this visit, because it has lent special distinction to our people and our country, and to our struggle. We also have with us the comrade president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma."

Then, after the members of the MPLA-Labor Party's Politbureau and Central Committee, and of the government, who were with him, had been introduced, Comrade President Agostinho Neto continued, declaring:

"The comrades here in Kuando-Kubango are very well aware that all of us, both in the party and the government, will have to develop what the population of Kuando-Kubango has in mind. What needs to be developed? We shall develop the transportation; we shall develop the defense to an optimal degree; we shall develop health, combating the fly that causes sleeping sickness, and combating all the diseases which still exist in this province. We shall see to it that we have better living conditions.

"Comrades, when we arrived yesterday, we were very much impressed by the reception at the airport and along the streets of the town. We were pleased. The population was there. We sensed not only the warmth, but the enthusiasm of our people, which our population of Kuando-Kubango was able to offer us as a refreshing experience on the day of our arrival.

"Today we must leave. We have other tasks.... But we do not want to depart without expressing deep gratitude to the comrades. The struggle continues! Victory is assured!

We Cannot Betray the Interests of the Working Classes

"Comrades, while we headed our people's struggle for so many years, we assumed a position: namely, that of the defense of the working class and the defense of the peasants. We cannot dissociate ourselves from that line. We are always guided by the interests of the fundamental working classes. We cannot abandon them, because if we abandoned them we would be betraying all those who believe in the MPLA-Labor Party and who have remained with us until now. It is not because of having black skin that our people believe in our struggle. It is not because we have less sincere, demagogic interests that could deceive the people, even when we adopt certain measures to regulate our lives. And at the present time we are adopting some. Measures in what direction? In the direction of enabling us to honestly achieve our revolution. Honestly! We do not have to deceive anyone. We shall achieve our revolution honestly, so as to arrive at the solution of our people's essential problems in all the provinces; not only in Kuando-Kubango, but in all the provinces. It is our people who are waging the battle, who must wage the battle for liberation. We cannot betray them.

"Comrades, what are we going to do here for reconstruction? What are we going to do here so that the people will have food, medicine, housing, schools and medical care? Let the comrades say whether we are doing enough or not. Yes or no? (The crowd answers: "Yes".) Good, then we do not need anything else, I shall leave immediately.... ("No!" the people shout.)

We Shall Work Here

"After conversing with the comrades in charge here, in this province, I made some decisions. What are those decisions?

"Our party and our government need to pay more attention to the problems of Kuando-Kubango. We shall do more work here. Some ministers of our government will have to stay here in order to solve the population's problems. They will remain 1, 2 or 3 months; but they will have to become really acquainted with the problems that we have been experiencing in Kuando-Kubango Province. And I, too, will spend more time with the comrades. Why?

"Because all the military comrades in charge say that they are engaged in operations; this is true. It is the third one, and the enemy has retreated; but afterwards we have not solved the population's problems. There is no clothing, there are no schools, there are no hospitals. We have gone as far as Libongos, and there is nothing. There is the sleeping sickness fly. Then what are we going to do so that the population of our country will believe that we are, in fact, making a revolution? There are over 40,000 people in this province alone, over 40,000 who have come out of the jungle naked, hungry and with diseases; and what are we going to do? If those 40,000 people were here, what would we have to tell them? That we do not have 40,000 shirts? We have. That we do not have 40,000 pairs of trousers? We have.

That we do not have 40,000 pairs of shoes? We have. How are we going to solve the problems here?

"Comrade Puki will come to work with me. He is a very good comrade; he is a comrade whom I want to advise me on the problems of this province, and I think that his advice will prove very useful to me. He will leave tomorrow. The population of Kuando-Kubango is asked to forgive me, but I need him for other work, just as I shall also need the provincial commissioner of Cunene and that of Huambo. They are good comrades, and I must work with good comrades. ("We also want good people to work with us here in the province," someone in the crowd complained.) I have come here.

Changes in Security

"I am going to make some changes in the government. We shall find out whether we are, in fact, applying our theory of a people's government. We must have a government that is really popular. And this cannot be achieved overnight. We have to continue making several attempts.

"I made a change with respect to security, and the DISA [Department of Intelligence and Security of Angola], which was slightly more extensive than announced by the press. The press did not report everything that I had in mind. For what reason did I make some changes (I shall be making more) in the DISA? Because, comrades, it is impossible to work with a security which arouses doubts in our fellow countrymen about protection, and which hesitates about our policy of clemency. We have to be objective, and actually carry out our policy.

"How many people are complaining about the DISA at present? Justly or unjustly.... But they are complaining. Not a week goes by that I do not receive letters from families claiming 'My son has disappeared.' Then, comrades I don't know how to respond. What must I tell them? I am the one who is responsible. When a son, a father, a grandfather, a woman, a brother-in-law, etc., disappears, I am the one responsible. And what can I say? Some who are in jail are very well off there; it is better for them to be there than outside. But not all....We need to resolve this situation. We must have a good idea of how our security is going to work in the future.

We Must Create National Unity

"We must devise a just policy; this is not sentimental, it is essentially political. We shall bring up now what we have for years in our country; we shall repeat it now: the issue of national unity. We must create national unity from Kuando-Kubango to Luanda; we must create national unity.

"Why is it that the UNITA puppets are still attacking us? Why? Because we are not all bearing arms. If we all had the attitude of combating those UNITA puppets and murderers, there would no longer be a UNITA here; isn't that so? It is so.

We Shall Fight for the Liberation of Namibia

"Comrades, I would like to tell you something else. I would like to say that we do not have responsibilities in our country alone. We have responsibilities in our continent. We have problems to solve within Africa. We have to help the peoples who are still engaged in a struggle for their independence, in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

"We shall make every contribution because the struggle of Namibia is our struggle; the struggle of Zimbabwe is our struggle. If Namibia were free, we would not have a war in Angola. We would not have those small factions... Therefore, we must all help SWAPO to liberate Namibia.

"So we shall all fight for the liberation of Namibia; because the political leadership is in complete agreement with the just struggle of the Namibian people and of SWAPO, for their liberation. This is an attitude of solidarity and fraternity. It is an attitude in which we reveal what is called proletarian internationalism: all the peoples united on behalf of their liberation.

"We must make an effort, as we did here with our struggle, for the liberation of Namibia. We must offer everything that we can to the people of Namibia, until we find a solution.

Problems of Kuando-Kubango Cannot Be Solved in Luanda

"Comrades, I would like to say a few more words. Next week, we shall return here again. We shall attempt to solve some problems here, essentially military problems. Young officers and soldiers have been engaged in a struggle which is not the struggle of national reconstruction; and in Luanda we hear news from here every day. We have tried to solve many problems from Luanda, but it is not from Luanda that we can solve the problems of the province of Kuando-Kubango. We must come here. If we did not come here, we would not feel good. So, until next week.

"Thank you very much."

2909
CSO: 4401

NAVAL OPERATIONS ASSIST IN SOUTHERN DEFENSE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 79 p 3

[Excerpt] The third anniversary of the MGPA (Angolan People's Navy), which was celebrated in our country yesterday, was preceded by several activities conducted by seamen of the Kuito Kuanaval Naval Command in Kwando Kubango Province.

The naval forces stationed in that area patrol the navigable waters of the Kuito River, in order to insure the tranquillity of the river settlements and to prevent the development of any enemy activity.

As part of the program for Navy Day, MGPA seamen performed maneuvers, offloading troops in waters at a distance of 20 kilometers upriver. The troops then penetrated the lowlands and made a ground search over a 1,000-meter radius. During the maneuvers, the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] once again demonstrated their full engagement in the defense of our territorial integrity and revolutionary conquests.

During the landing operation, the MGPA seamen clearly demonstrated a high degree of technical competence in the full execution of the naval operations.

Active Part in Defense

"The navy is an important arm in the defense of our territorial waters," Alexandre Paulina, local commander of naval forces, said during a press conference.

At that conference, Paulina took up some questions regarding naval activities in Kwando Kubango Province. Defense operations in the province have had broad naval support, although some of the activities are hampered by the currents and the winding course of the river, as well as the formation of sand banks where the river bends. Despite all this, the navy has handled troop transport and coastal shipping, and has landed troops for the combat fronts.

Meanwhile the Kuito Kuanaval Command has also developed activities on the Kuando River, part of which borders on Zambia, and the Kubango River, which serves as a border with Namibia.

6362
CSO: 4401

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL STUDIED, PROGRESS NOTED

Luanda JORNAL "E ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Lisbon, 18 July--In this city, Angolan Finance Minister Ismael Martins criticized the campaigns developed in Portugal against our country by reactionary groups who support the local activities of the puppet groups.

Martins spoke at the opening of the first session of the Joint Angolan-Portuguese Cooperation Commission, which has been meeting since 16 July.

The proceedings of the joint commission were conducted yesterday in subcommittees. Martins and Freitas Cruz, Portugal's foreign affairs minister, presided over a discussion of general policy guidelines for bilateral cooperation.

Also taking part in the meeting were Adolfo Nsikalangu, secretary of state for cooperation, and Paulo Enes, Portugal's secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The subcommittees on economic exchange met on the same day, to make an "accounting of trade relations between Portugal and Angola and to examine the future in terms of foreign trade," as it was reported by the Portuguese news agency ANOP, quoting statements by Portugal's director general of foreign trade.

According to the same source, the meeting will also examine "possible obstacles that might hinder the development of trade cooperation" between the two countries.

The assistance to be provided by Portugal in the training of skilled workers dominated the proceedings of the subcommittee on social and cultural cooperation.

Other issues were taken up in the course of the proceedings within the constituted technical and economic subcommittees and the subcommittee on commercial exchange.

Portugal Major Supplier For Our Country

Portugal has already become our country's major supplier, Martins said as he left the Ministry of Trade and Tourism, where he had consulted with Repolho Correia. Correia was the first member of the Portuguese government to pay an official visit to Luanda. This was in January 1978.

6362
CSO: 4401

MEASURES ADOPTED TO END IRREGULARITIES IN PRIVATE TRADE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 79 pp 2, 6

[Excerpts] Domestic Trade Minister Carlos Alberto Van Dunem has decided to immediately cut off supplies of any and all products to merchants who are in debt to MINCI [Domestic Trade Ministry] wholesale enterprises, according to a communique signed by the minister.

The communique indicates that the above-mentioned merchants owe the state a total of 28,941,634.05 kwanzas for merchandise. Following is the text of the communique.

"The Ministry of Home Trade has come to detect and, insofar as possible, to resolve situations that reflect ideas, conduct and attitudes prejudicial to the harmonious development of our economy, which is the indispensable basis for the steady progress of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] toward popular democracy and the socialist goal.

"In this context we would include combat against parasitism and opportunism in the business sector, practiced by those whose ideas are still counter to the policy of the MPLA-Labor Party and who continue to attempt to satisfy their personal interests to the detriment of the group, the people and the revolution.

"The system of having a large number of middlemen in the distribution channels has meant that certain useless individuals, who are not engaged in any socially productive activity, who produce no wealth, are living at the expense of the workers and peasants, the consumers and producers of material goods.

"This is a temporary situation, characteristic of the intermediate stage in the establishment of the popular democratic state in which we are engaged. In the future, the socialist state organization alone will guarantee the entire distribution and marketing of products. Nevertheless, immediate and decisive action must be taken against those who sabotage, in one way or another, the revolutionary process in progress.

"In this context, we must continue to denounce and condemn the conduct of citizens who, although they were once engaged in professions that were useful

to the productive sector and that are very necessary now, became private merchants after independence, with the intention of using the distribution and marketing system we inherited from Portuguese colonialism to make a fast and dishonest profit at the expense of the labor of the popular masses, using speculation, monopoly and other reactionary forms of action to satisfy personal ambitions and to utilize the country's existing shortages to discredit the policy of the party and the state.

"The situation is aggravated in that this small group (about 100) of new tradesmen in Luanda Province do not have the experience to survive as merchants because this was not their original profession, and they do not pay for the products supplied by MINCI; they owe the state for merchandise valued at 28,941,634.05 kwanzas, the property of the Angolan people.

"Therefore, as it is the task of the popular state to defend the interests of the people and the revolution, the Ministry of Home Trade has resolved to take measures to deal with this situation.

"The state enterprises for home trade shall forward to this ministry's provincial delegacy in Luanda a list of debtors who have not paid their bills within the stipulated period, so that the ministry may take appropriate action with respect to possible cancellation of provisional commercial licences and commercial license documents.

"These measures should not, however, be seen as a condemnation of private commerce, as long as the latter is practiced within the guidelines provided in the laws and principles in force in our country.

"It has been stressed on several occasions, by Comrade President Agostinho Neto and our vanguard party, the MPLA-Labor Party, that in the present phase of struggle private enterprise is useful to the country's economy and its interests, and will not be completely abolished. This will come about when we pass from the phase of popular democracy to that of scientific socialism, and after an intensive education program has been conducted among the members of the nation's petit bourgeoisie.

"Nevertheless, acceptance of private enterprise in our country in the present phase of our historical process does not imply toleration of those who flout the laws and principles of the policy chosen for our country's progress, or of those who hamper the development of the productive forces and who persist in maintaining exploitative production relations.

"We expect the usual reaction from the internal and foreign enemies who do not like our courageous and independent policy and who attempt to offer negative and demagogic arguments against it, but, as always, we will face them with the force and determination that comes from the knowledge that we are acting in accordance with the guidelines of the MPLA-Labor Party in serving the interests of our people and our revolution.

"The Struggle Continues.

"Victory Is Certain."

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

IMPASSE IN GDR RELATIONS--On Sunday, the ambassador of the African Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Mueller, left our capital enroute to Bonn. The FRG diplomat, who headed a delegation from the ministry with which he is affiliated, held talks in Luanda with our government's minister of foreign affairs, Paulo Jorge, with a view toward the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. A few moments before leaving Luanda, Helmut Mueller stated that various circumstances impeded the establishment of diplomatic relations, mentioning as an example the problem of the existence of a missile launching base, which has been established in the neighboring republic of Zaire by the German firm OTRAG, "which has evoked concern in Angola and other neighboring countries." On the other hand, he noted that the talks held with the Angolan authorities were marked by "a mutual desire to achieve positive results." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jul 79 p 1] 2909

CSO: 4401

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

SPANISH SUPPORT FOR RECENT COUP ALLEGED

Suarez Notification

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Aug 79 p 1

/Text/ The Spanish government had prior knowledge of and diplomatically has supported the military coup against Macias last Saturday in Equatorial Guinea. This statement, although not officially confirmed, expresses the feelings of sources close to President Suarez who is in Brazil on an official visit. President Suarez has followed the political and military developments in the former Spanish colony closely, according to reports from our special correspondent in Latin America, Pablo Sebastian.

Sources close to President Suarez have confirmed that Spain was informed of the coup days before it took place. Apparently, the Madrid government notified some of the most important embassies--presumably this includes the United States--several days ago about the rapid succession of events that Guinea was about to undergo.

In a related development, diplomatic sources told EL PAIS that recently a representative of the new Guinean "strong man" arrived in Madrid to present the government with the coup plans. After the plan was studied by the Foreign Affairs Office, it was sent to Suarez who gave the "green light" and entrusted its implementation and his support to the diplomats under the direction of Pedro Lopez Aguirrebengoa, director general for African Affairs.

Hours before the coup the wife of Teodoro, Celestina Lima, flew to Las Palmas, Grand Canary Island, from Guinea on the weekly Iberia flight.

Total Spanish Support

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Aug 79 p 3

/Text/ Lt Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema, the new chief of state of Equatorial Guinea, appears to be in control of the former Spanish colony following the Saturday morning bloodless coup against President Francisco Macias,

although according to Spanish diplomatic sources, Macias will mount his opposition from the bunker where he lives in his native town surrounded by his personal bodyguards. The first action taken by the new Guinean leader, who was educated at the Zaragoza Military Academy, was the release of all political prisoners (who are estimated to number 5,000 plus an additional 28,000 that were sentenced to do forced labor), according to a government radio report.

Meanwhile, Spain took immediate action in support of the new Guinean regime through a quick diplomatic maneuver. Just hours after the coup rumors started, Spain sent a diplomatic mission to the area headed by the director general for African Affairs, Pedro Lopez Aguirrebengoa. Lopez met yesterday in Malabo with Teodoro Nguema.

At the same time, Foreign Affairs Minister Marcelino Oreja, in Brazil with President Suarez, expressed his pleasure over the turn of events in Guinea and added that the Spanish government is pleased with the promises made by the new officials of the former colony to respect human rights. "Spain looks favorably on providing Guinea with all the help it needs," he added.

Since for all practical purposes, relations with Guinea are severed and since the diplomat who represented our interests in that country is on vacation, the Madrid government has been the first to officially express to the new officials its desire to establish relations with Guinea.

"The Spanish government," Oreja added, "as of now is offering Guinea the extensive aid that it requires. Plans are underway now for cooperation with Guinea. Thus relations that were broken over the continual attacks on Spain and over the failure to respect human rights will be resumed."

"With complete respect for Guinean authorities and institutions and without interfering," the Spanish minister pointed out. "Spain wants to be on the side of the Guinean people. The first action taken by the new government is very promising."

"The Terror Has Ended"

A broadcast from Malabo (formerly Santa Isabel), the nation's capital, monitored in Libreville (Gabon) stated that since Guinea gained its independence from Spain in 1968, the nation has been ravaged by President Francisco Macias Nguema's government of "terror."

' The people have been abandoned, pain has become commonplace, arbitrary arrests have become normal occurrences, the killers have been taking the lives of 50 to 60 people per day under the pretext of imaginary conspiracies," the broadcast said.

With respect to Macias' overthrow last Friday, the broadcast added: "Citizens of Equitorial Guinea: We have just witnessed a very somber page of history..." The announcer, however, gave no details about Macias' whereabouts.

Available information about events in Equatorial Guinea indicate that Macias, 57, president for life of the former Spanish colony, was arrested last Friday night at his birthplace of Momgomo and was replaced by a military junta calling itself the Military Revolutionary Council.

The people of Equatorial Guinea have taken to the streets to celebrate the overthrow of President Francisco Macias Nguema last Friday night by a military coup.

Malabo radio reported that "all army garrisons have placed themselves at the disposal of the Supreme Military Council" which was installed following the coup and that "throughout the country spontaneous and peaceful demonstrations of joy are taking place."

8599

CSO: 4410

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

FORMER MINISTER, POLICE CHIEF GIVE COUP BACKGROUND

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Aug 79 p 3

Article by Jesus de las Heras: "The Dictators Latest Killings Led to His Overthrow"

Text The fuse which ignited the military coup that overthrew the president of Equatorial Guinea, Francisco Macias, was the murder on 16 June of members of his own family who were of late his closest collaborators, according to statements made yesterday in Madrid by two former ministers, one former chief of the armed police and the MUNGE (Movement of National Unity of Equatorial Guinea) secretary general.

"Failure to receive a paycheck for several months, prompted the members of Macias' bodyguards to send five soldiers to visit Macias at his birthplace of Momgomo to ask for a redress of their grievances. He killed them. This led Vice Minister of Defense Lt Col Teodoro Nguema to plot the president's overthrow but he failed. This led to more killings but they gave rise to last Friday's successful coup," Angel Masie, Pedro Ekong, Ciriaco Mbmio and Justino Mba said during a press conference.

The plan consisted of sending a reinforcement of Macias' bodyguards who had been instructed to arrest or kill the president. When they arrived in the village, the second lieutenant learned that his brother had been arrested. When he visited him he made the mistake of telling him about the plan so that he would not lose hope. The prisoner was overjoyed and he relayed the news to the other prisoners. The report, however, also reached Macias' ears. Macias ordered the arrest of all members of the guard. However, the second lieutenant was released so that he could spend the night with his parents. He took advantage of the opportunity to flee to Gabon. The following morning, Macias ordered everyone in prison killed, including the parents of the escaped second lieutenant. Apparently, according to statements made during the press conference, the son of the president of the Supreme Military Council now governing Equatorial Guinea was among the victims.

The organizers of the press conference expressed their support for the Supreme Military Council which they expect will respect human rights, restore individual and collective freedoms, help the national economy to recover and draft a new constitution.

"If Guinea had to accept communist aid it was because, among other things, Spain did not give it aid which it also needs today. Lt Col Teodoro Nguema hopes to expand ties with Spain."

The press conference participants described the new chief of state as a "military nationalist" and they exonerated him from any responsibility in the repressive policy "because it was Macias who ordered everything."

They said, however, that they did not know what the new regime's political orientation was or whether the military coup had outside support.

The new "strong man," Teodoro Obiang, up until now has had Macias' complete confidence. The dictator's cousin and head of his military guard, Teodoro Obiang's personality is an unknown.

8599

CSO: 4410

AFRC READY TO RETURN TO BARRACKS ON 1 OCTOBER

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 5 Aug 79 p 4

[Interview with Maj M. K. Gbedemah, member of Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, by John Esibi]

[Excerpts] Q. As Ghana is currently going through its new republican constitution, in readiness to hand over to the civilian government by October 1 this year, what is going to happen to the soldiers now in power? Are they going to retire from the army, or will they be expected to go back to the barracks once the civilians take over?

A. We will all go back to the barracks. Individually, some may retire or resign as and when it suits them. That is the official position.

Q. Right now there is in Ghana a President-elect. Yet at the same time, there is a ruling Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) under the chairmanship of Rawlings. In these circumstances, who is now supposed to be the boss--the chairman or the President-elect?

A. It is simple and clear. Until October 1, Flt.-Lt. Rawlings and the AFRC are still leading the country. But by October 1, the President-elect will assume power by the Constitution. Meanwhile I might as well disclose that right now there are certain negotiations going on to this effect.

Right now two committees are supposed to have been formed one from the Armed Forces and the other one from the civilian side. These two are supposed to have started negotiations dealing with certain issues. While the two will liaise, it is absolutely clear that the AFRC is still the supreme body until October 1.

Q. By the way, what is the composition of the AFRC?

A. The council is basically made up of five lieutenants, Flt.-Lt. Rawlings being their chairman. There are six other ranks within. In all, I should say there are 13 officers in all, who make up the council.

Q. It is true or that this council is only composed of junior officers? What happened to the senior officers?

A. The council is basically made up of junior officers. That is from the rank of majors and below. But we have some senior officers working for us within the barracks in various committees and other bodies set by the army.

Q. Since it is the junior officers who are the bosses, and power being what it is, one assumes that these officers may opt to retire from the army so as to stay in power. If that happens how will Ghana cope with such a situation? How would such soldiers be replaced, since most of them are juniors and therefore still young?

A. That won't arise since we have a training institution which trains soldiers of various ranks. It must be noted that not all the junior officers are in the council but a very few. The majority are still in the barracks.

Q. Is it true that most of the senior officers in the Ghanaian Army have been eliminated following the coup which brought Flt.-Lt. Rawlings to power?

A. When you talk of senior officers you have to be specific. Which ones do you have in mind?

Q. I have in mind officers above the rank of major. What happened to them?

A. Before the junior officers seized power in Ghana, most of our service commanders were at the same time in the Central government. The uprising was against the government of the day so most of those officers you have in mind were put into custody and they are still in today.

Q. While accepting part of your explanation as to why some leaders had to be removed from office, I would like to know specifically what is your present regime's attitude towards Nkrumah and his successor, Dr. Kofi Busia?

A. I wouldn't like to single out previous Heads of State and start discussing them here. In Ghana we deal with the systems rather than personalities. What I might tell you is that the current housecleaning exercise will not be complete until we rid the nation of all undesirable characters. All those stumbling blocks in the system have to be weeded out, before we finally hand out power to the civilians.

Q. If by October 1, you will not have completed this housecleaning exercise will you postpone the handing-over exercise?

A. We would not like to stay in power a minute longer than October 1. What we are doing right now is looking at the clock to ensure that all is done and ready to be handed over by that date. We are working overtime to achieve this goal.

Q. Supposing Nkrumah was still alive and living somewhere in exile in Africa, would the AFRC have permitted him to return home and participate in the Parliamentary elections?

A. Nkrumah left office about 13 years ago and ever since a lot of things have happened. It depends on the circumstances under which the past elections took place. So I wouldn't be able to answer your question.

Q. But I know of several universities in and outside Africa that would appear to be teaching the gospel of Nkrumahism. It is also true that a great many young Africans still admire his style of doing things. Is Ghana in tune with all this?

A. I have told you that in the present Ghana, we are more concerned with the system than personalities. Even if a man was or is good yet the system under which he is operating is corrupt, it is the system that is to blame and not the individual or personality.

Q. I am not talking about Nkrumah as a person. I am referring to his work and therefore the ideology he stood for in Africa. Is Ghana just going to erase all that Dr. Nkrumah did for mankind?

A. Nkrumah and his ideology are very good for nationalism. But at the same time, Ghana is a democratic country, and, it is up to the people to choose what type of government or ideology they should have. We do not want any ideology forced on the people. They should choose what they favour.

Q. But would you agree or disagree with the reports that the party that emerged as the winner in the recent elections, the People's National Party (PNP) led by Dr. Hilla Limann, is pro-Nkrumah in ideology?

A. I wouldn't agree with that assertion, because before the elections there were laws to the effect that no party that took part in elections would be permitted to associate itself with former political parties in Ghana. If it is true that the PNP which won the elections, had some inclinations with Dr. Nkrumah's way of thinking, then it is just unfortunate. Officially this was not allowed and so we assume that this particular aspect of law was not twisted to suit some individuals interests.

C. Fit.-Lt. Rawlings has already warned the President-elect that unless Dr. Limann works hard and fulfils certain things expected of him, the army could not hesitate taking appropriate action against him. Under normal circumstances, wouldn't you say that this is an intimidation?

A. I wouldn't call that a warning at all. I would call it a word of advice. But this is just to prevent trouble that may be lying ahead. If the President-elect comes out with corrupt politicians they are bound to corrupt the system and therefore we are most likely to go back where we started from.

If the President-elect comes out with corrupt politicians (we are not saying this is the case) then he is creating a problem for himself.

However, along with this I would like to say that members of the Armed Forces as from October 1 will go back to the barracks. Under the Constitution from that date, the President of Ghana will be the Commander of the Armed Forces, and therefore we shall all owe allegiance to him. We shall all remain loyal to him.

Q. Is it true that Ghana is broke? It is also alleged that the country's present foreign exchange reserves are enough to last only three months. What do you say about this?

A. The inflation level has been reduced from 130 per cent to 100 per cent by the present government. Prices have been reduced drastically and inflation brought down.

I wouldn't say we are broke, but I would only say the economic situation isn't all that bright. But it is precisely this why the present government is fighting to ensure all is well before the handing over of power.

CSO: 4420

GHANA

COUNTRY STILL FIRST IN COCOA PRODUCTION

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English 13 Jul 79 p 231

[Excerpt]

Sir - Of late, there has been news of the Ivory Coast having overtaken Ghana in cocoa production. If my memory serves me right, a national daily carried an editorial opinion recently on the subject.

As far as I am concerned, the illegality of smuggling makes it well nigh impossible to quantify cocoa smuggling to the Ivory Coast and Togo from Ghana. Some say it is 25,000 others say it is 35,000 tonnes. Official sources in Ghana put the figure at some 40,000 tonnes annually. In the face of these figures, how can anybody be certain that Ghana is no more leading in cocoa production?

I think we in Ghana are still top of the list despite what the so called pundits may say; after all, they depend on what tonnage emanates from Ivory Coast and Ghana to the world market as evidenced by the following figures:-

Year	Ghana	Ivory Coast
1977/78	268,000	297,000
1978/79	260,000	295,000

Obviously the Ivory Coast sold more tonnage of cocoa during those two years, but did they actually produce that much? What happened to the between 25,000 and 40,000 tonnes that got smuggled from Ghana to Ivory Coast and Togo to swell the production of these countries? You may conclude that because the sales of the smuggled cocoa did not accrue to Ghana but to the two countries the latter product them. I don't agree. It must be disheartening to Ghana for our cocoa yields to benefit those countries, but surely they did not produce what they sold!

P. O. Box 5823
Accra-North

Kwadwo Ofori

SO: 4420

IVORY COAST

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION PROJECTS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 11, 12 Aug 79 p 1 AB

[Text] On 28 June, 5 July and 2 August 1979 the head of state made a number of decisions on the financing of various projects of a social and economic character. These projects and their level of financing are:

The sugar complexes and SODESUCRE [Sugar Development Company] for an amount of 3.5 billion CFA francs;

Purchase of seeds and processing of paddy rice, renovation of coffee plantations, and development of the operations of the CIDT [expansion unknown] for an amount of 3.2 billion CFA francs;

Establishment of 10 secondary schools at Agou, Alepe, Bondua, Biankouma, Dabakala, Grand-Lahou, Guitry, Toulepleu and Vavoua for an amount of 4 billion CFA francs;

Expansion of various junior and senior secondary schools so as to be able to admit 5,000 more pupils for the 1979-80 academic year for an amount of 1.95 billion CFA francs;

Establishment and installation of special halls and science laboratories in the primary and secondary schools for an amount of 420 million CFA francs;

Extention of the advanced teachers' training college for the department of natural science and physics and chemistry in two phases of authorized programs of 2 billion and 1.1 billion CFA francs respectively;

New facilities and completion of student hostels at Yopougon, Port-Bouet and "Campus 2000" in order to allow the establishment of university restaurants aimed at serving 10,200 students daily for an amount of 2.53 billion CFA francs;

Construction and equipping of the medical school at 440 million CFA francs and of the pharmacy school at 500 million CFA francs.

These large financial outlays are part of a program of other projects already undertaken since the beginning of the year such as the program of clearing farms for farmers, supplying free fertilizers for principal crops, purchasing machinery for heavy agricultural and road works, supporting the canned pineapple industry, repairing urban roads, construction of paved roads in keeping with the policy of increasing the principal road network of the country, modernizing airports, etc.

CSO: 4400

EDITORIAL ASKS EXPULSION OF UGANDANS GUILTY OF CRIMES

Nairobi BARAZA in Swahili 2 Aug 79 p 4

[Editorial: "It Is Right That They Be Sent Home!!"]

[Text] For the last few months criminal offenses have increased in Kenya and especially in large cities like Nairobi and Mombasa. Most of these offenses consist in breaking into houses and theft by force.

Formerly, thieves engaged in offenses of this kind during the night when they hid themselves in the darkness and in alleys. But recently these thefts have been carried out in broad daylight without any fear at all.

An additional evil which results from these actions, is not that of stealing itself but the use of dangerous weapons during the theft, and the killing of people who are encountered during the theft.

To tell the truth, recently theft has become very important work resulting in considerable benefits for those who are successful in it. Some of these dangerous thieves do not respect anything nor do they have any fear at all for their lives.

This crime has increased, as well as the greed of the thieves and lawbreakers for whom dangerous weapons like guns, pistols, spears, and knobbed sticks are abundant everyplace. The easy procurement of these dangerous weapons is the cause of the increase in the number of thieves and thievery.

It is not difficult to know where these weapons come from. Because it is obvious that some of these weapons are plentiful in the country because of the soldiers of the cruel Idi Amin Dada. Many who had these weapons are citizens from Uganda, and others are those from the frontier areas of the country. Many rough persons who were prepared to obtain these weapons were able to purchase them at very low prices from refugees from Uganda.

As a result of the murderous business which is carried out now in the country by these thieves and lawbreakers who have obtained these weapons for themselves, the lives of many people have been endangered. Because the situation is becoming increasingly difficult day by day.

For example, it is dangerous now for any person to take a trip at night outside his home or to loiter around aimlessly. To do this is to put himself in danger of being attacked by these thieves.

Only a few days ago the home of a very distinguished physician was broken into in the daytime and his wife and his servant and his servant's wife were killed by these thieves. He himself was hospitalized for treatment along with his daughter and his cousin.

After a thorough investigation it was discovered that some of these evil deeds were carried out by people from Uganda. For many months the attorney general, Njonjo, has threatened to return these lawbreakers to their homes in Uganda, then he warned the Kenyans not to hire Ugandans for household work.

A few days ago, after the government of the cruel Idi Amin was overthrown in Uganda, the great President Daniel arap Moi, advised all the citizens of Uganda who fled to security in Kenya to return home as quickly as possible. But this call has not been needed.

And when the citizens of Uganda are pleased about the hospitality they are given in Kenya, some of these lawbreakers are among them, and they were pleased at this opportunity to spread murderous offenses and rob and kill the citizens of Kenya.

It is a very astonishing thing to read in newspapers that Uganda has sent petitions to assemble and expel thousands of citizens of Uganda who are loitering in the country without work or any support at all.

If this is not enough, it is even more astonishing that the person who was minister of foreign affairs of the removed President [Lule], Erifasi Otema Alimadi--who personally took counsel with the Ugandans during the open meeting held in the city of Nairobi at the Kenyatta Conference Center--now is the one who is issuing these criticisms to the authorities of Kenya concerning the sending home of the Ugandan citizens.

It would be appropriate if he thanked the Government of Kenya for the considerable expense which it is incurring in this work of transporting the Ugandans from Kenya to the Ugandan frontier and from there it should be the responsibility of the new Government of Uganda to transport its citizens in returning home.

Kenya is a country which wants to follow in the footsteps [of President Kenyatta], i.e., a peaceful country, favoring unity, but it is unable to tolerate citizens of a neighboring country who were invited here and who are creating disorder like that which they have been stirring up recently. It would be well if they themselves closed out their affairs and returned home in a very orderly fashion. If they do not do this, it is right that they be sent home.

CSO: 4407

PRESIDENT MOI OPENS SUGAR PLANT, TOURIST CENTER; COLLECTS FUNDS

Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD/EA

[Excerpts] President Daniel Arap Moi has said in Nyanza today that Kenya, for the first time, will be able to export a record surplus of sugar that will earn this country the much-needed foreign exchange. The president said this at (Awendo) where he laid the foundation stone for (Sonyi) sugar factory, which will go into production in October this year and will have the capacity of 90,000 tons per year.

President Moi observed that the factory started with a lot of setbacks which came from scarcity of finance and a negative attitude toward it from the local people. He emphasized that the government had a 99-percent stake in the complex and he therefore appealed to the sugar outgrowers [as heard] to grow more sugar that will keep the factory going.

President Moi said that setting up a factory like this one will help in the process of decentralization of industries and this will help to check on the influx of job-seekers into the urban areas. The (Awendo) factory will employ 4,000 people, the president said. Touching on investment, President Moi assured foreign investors and donors that their money will be put to the best use and added that investors have to be rest assured that there is enough security in the country to safeguard their investments.

The president said Kenya is on the run [as heard] and all development projects must be geared toward coping with the country's rapidly increasing population. He said the government will not tolerate smuggling of essential commodities from Kenya to other countries, since he is keen on leading a nation of straightforward people.

At that ceremony the president was given a total of 252,000 shillings, being the contribution of the Mehta family and the workers of the (Sonyi) sugar factory toward the development of primary schools in South Nyanza. The factory is being financed by loans from the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the African Development Bank and the East African Development Bank. The Kenya Government is putting more than 170 million shillings into the project.

At another function in Homa Bay, President Moi said the government will spend a further 121 million shillings on water projects within south Nyanza District. He said this when he addressed a mammoth rally to collect funds for the development of primary schools in the district. So far, the president observed 21 million shillings has been spent on water projects which are complete now.

While in Homa Bay, the president officially opened the 6.5 million shilling tourist hotel. During the fund raising meeting 4.1 million shillings were raised with President Moi giving 110,000 shillings.

CSO: 4420

FEAR OF CIVIL WAR GROWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Andre de Bruyn]

[Text] There is mounting fear in Lesotho that civil war may break out in the country after the latest incident in which a policeman and two civilians were killed when a bomb exploded at a police post in the Butha Butha district.

This incident follows a weekend report that the sprawling townships on the outskirts of Maseru were virtually in a state of siege as a large force of armed police and soldiers were conducting house to house searches and arresting scores of people.

There was no official explanation for the searches and senior police officers refused to comment, but they are believed to be a sequel to the discovery of a large cache of weapons in one of the townships near the Lesotho capital.

Yesterday Radio Lesotho reported that a member of the Lesotho mounted police and two civilians were killed when a bomb exploded at the Hendricks Drift border police post.

Last Thursday police in Maseru discovered explosives and leaflets with the colors of Lesotho's main opposition Basotho Congress Party.

The house to house searches in Maseru began on Saturday night and lasted through the night and the next day. Police used loudspeakers to warn residents not to attempt to leave the area.

All men were ordered to produce their current tax receipts. Those unable to do so were herded into waiting troops carriers and taken to the central police station in Maseru.

Police spokesmen yesterday refused to say how many people were being held or with what they are being charged.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

AIRPORT WORKERS' GRIEVANCES--The commerce minister, John Sherman, yesterday expressed concern over the deplorable conditions of the camp provided for low income workers of the Roberts International Airport. The commerce minister expressed this concern after the workers at the Roberts International Airport went on strike as a result of the failure of the management of the airport to meet demands of the workers [few words indistinct]. Deputy Minister Joseph (A. Daily) ordered the workers to return to work yesterday. He reminded the workers of the great importance the government attaches to the airport, being the key entry point into the country. Meanwhile the workers have returned to work, while the minister of labor and the airport management are still looking into the matter. [Text] [Monrovia ELWA in English 1800 GMT 9 Aug 79 AB]

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVICE STRIKE--The Malagasy Public Service Federation organized, 7 August, a strike protesting reclassification. "Radio Malagasy" called the strike "an imperialist maneuver" and "sabotage detrimental to the national economy." [Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Aug 79 p 3]

TRIAL OF OFFICERS NEARS--Major Andriamaholison and Captain Rakotonirina were officially remanded to custody on 12 October 1978. They were implicated in a "coup or plot against State security," "acts or maneuvers of a nature threatening public safety or instigating grave political trouble, provoking the wrath of the Malagasy Government, violating the law of the land," and "the acquisition or possession of unauthorized arms." Preliminary hearings drew to a close in July and the investigating judge sent the file to the court in the capital for hearing. It is not known if the trial will be open or closed to the public. The two officers were arrested after Ratsiraka was elected president. In any case, the matter is a sequel to a silent struggle for power. The real head of security is none other than Lt-Col Bien-Aime Rabelson Mahasembo, Ratsiraka's brother-in-law. The detained officers are High Plateaux Merinas whereas the president is a Cotier from Tamatave. [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Aug 79 p 3]

CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

PORtUGUESE PRESS ATTACKED FOR REPORTED CALUMNIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 79 pp 3, 7

[Excerpts] "Portuguese are being massacred in Mozambique."

"In our country, trees are being pulled up everywhere, in order to seek the square root."

"The main objective of the last Front Line summit meeting in Luanda was to prepare a communist coup in Portugal."

"Portugal never practiced colonialism in Mozambique."

"On the other hand, Mozambique is making preparations at present to colonize Portugal."

The surprising "news items" that we publish as an epigraph, differently from what the reader might think, were not collected at random in an insane asylum. They were selected judiciously from among the countless series of slanderous absurdities that a certain segment of the Portuguese press has been publishing, in recent months, concerning the People's Republic of Mozambique and other independent African countries.

Why the Hatred of Mozambique?

With regard, however, to this new crusade by old (and new) Portuguese fascists, we find a novelty. Although they continue to attack communism in general, their rage is aimed especially at the People's Republic of Mozambique. There is almost not a day on which one or more articles containing the most absurd calumnies against our country do not appear in the Portuguese fascist press.

Why this hatred? For two reasons. First, because most of the fascists writing in those newspapers are former colonists who fled from our independence. Second, because, although capitalism has already succeeded in

recovering, in Portugal, many of the positions lost when fascism fell, there is something that it lost irremediably: domination over the colonies and, in particular, over our country.

How To Interpret All This

A person arriving from a long trip and who might be handed a pile of that kind of newspapers to inform himself of the situation in Portugal, would certainly conclude that it has become a country of lunatics or of mentally retarded persons.

We know, however, that, fortunately, that is not true. The series of lampoons mentioned and quoted above does not represent, in any way, the present Portuguese situation, or, rather, it merely represents a very small, marginal sector of that situation. What it does not very certainly represent is the Portuguese people. The Portuguese people -- the city workers, the country workers, the revolutionary intellectuals -- are engaged, although under different conditions, in the same struggle as the people of Mozambique: the struggle for their total economic and social liberation. Those people have their press, progressive newspapers that treat the Portuguese situation and Portugal's relations with Mozambique correctly.

The true picture of those people is given to us by the many cooperative agents providing us with their internationalist collaboration in our country.

The Portuguese people do not identify themselves with the lampoons to which we referred above. On the contrary, they express against them the scorn that they deserve. The Portuguese bourgeoisie itself, which is not as stupid as might be thought from these quotations, has other equally less stupid newspapers. They are newspapers that also do not lose an opportunity to denigrate our country, but at least they do it less irrationally. And, therefore, more dangerously, let it be said in passing.

Then, whom does the aberrant press of which we give some samples in this article represent? It represents the small minority of hardened fascists, of primary colonialists, of unconsolable fugitives from our independence.

The fact that this small minority has access to a complete group of newspapers is Portugal's internal problem. The fact that it uses those newspapers, however, to write the vilest (also absurd) calumnies against the People's Republic of Mozambique is something that concerns us directly, insofar as Portugal is a country with which we have diplomatic relations and with which we are trying to develop cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

Even in the time of the armed struggle, when we were colonized by Portugal, our publications never slandered the Portuguese people. On the contrary, they always stressed that they were united with us in the common struggle against fascism and colonialism.

We cannot fail to regard the Portuguese Government as responsible for the fact that Portuguese newspapers systematically publish calumnies and insults against our people and our leaders. We suppose that, in Portugal, just as in almost every country, there are laws prohibiting insults of foreign leaders or countries in the press. Why does the Lisbon Government not apply those laws? In failing to do this, the Portuguese Government is objectively laying the groundwork so that a fistful of ultrareactionaries, fascists, colonialists and racists can continue to slander our country with impunity.

The multiplication of those calumnies against Mozambique in a certain sector of the Portuguese press is a fact that cannot fail to affect relations between the two countries, without our attributing to it more importance than it really deserves.

10,042
CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISMISSES FIVE MEMBERS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Jul 79 p 8

[Text] Five members of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO were dismissed from this organism during its fifth ordinary session which took place in June. They are Cesar Oliveira Massaka, Ernesto Corda, Jeremias Meneco, Joao Simango and Cesar Novela. They had all become members of the Central Committee during the Third Congress of the FRELIMO in February 1977; they are not well known in Mozambique, and even less abroad.

Oliveira Massaka, who had already been suspended from the Central Committee last year, was accused of maintaining ties with the religious hierarchy, of sabotage against the prestige of the state and of fomenting regionalism. He has now been dismissed from the Central Committee and from the party. The Central Committee of the FRELIMO believed that Ernesto Corda was in contact "with the enemy" and as such, there is a distinct possibility of his being brought to trial. He was accused of having been a member of the National Popular Action (a fascist organ of the colonial regime), of not having disclosed such membership and of having preserved colonial work methods in one of his properties, acquired during the period of transitional government when he was president of the Tete Chamber.

Jeremias Meneco was dismissed because of immaturity, immorality, indiscipline and lack of respect for women. His "reeducation has been entrusted to the Mozambican Youth Organization.

Joao Simango was accused of making false statements to the Central Committee, of having brought malicious charges against FRELIMO militants and of using tribalism to foster divisions, as well as of promoting imperialism and indiscipline. An investigation will be set up and his party membership is revoked.

As for Cesar Zangane Novela, he was accused of leading a corrupt life, of opportunism and nepotism, deriving from the fact that he hired his own friends and family members in the factory where he was a director.

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNAL VILLAGES, PILOT PROJECT STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 79 pp 1, 6

[Summary of report of June activities by the Coordinating Council of the Maputo Provincial Communal Village Commission]

[Text] Yesterday, when Mariano Matsinhe, member of the Standing Political Committee of the party and minister of Interior, presided over a meeting of the Coordinating Council of the [Maputo] Provincial Communal Village Commission, substituting for the governor of Maputo Province, he stated: "Communal villages are a great victory of the revolution. They are one of our priorities, also with regard to the supply of foodstuffs."

In submitting the report of its activities during June of this year, the Coordinating Council of the Maputo Provincial Communal Village Commission stressed systematic action of study and support of the activities of the communal villages, especially the ones regarded as having priority.

Mariano Matsinhe praised this work and said that the "survey of the situation enables us to know more precisely what concrete measures are needed for solving the problems." This member of the party leadership and of the state also emphasized the need for encouraging the people's initiatives.

The report of the activities of the Maputo Provincial Communal Village Commission during June stresses the evolution of that new type of rural community in the political, economic and social fields.

A broad coming into awareness by the workers of Mozambique on the importance of the communal villages, described by the party as the strategy of socialist development of the countryside, are revealed by the fact that, in June, support and exchange of experience sessions were held between state officials, workers incorporated in the production councils and in the democratic mass organizations and members of the communal villages in various districts of Maputo Province.

Vast work is also being carried out in Maputo Province with a view to the establishment of a pilot communal village in each district, under the watch-word of "Building the best communal village and being the best district in building communal villages."

Varying in accordance with the food habits of each region, in almost all the communal villages described as having priority their economic basis is directed toward agricultural-livestock production, in collective or family style, with production of subsistence crops predominating in the agricultural sector.

With a view to the introduction of income crops, the Maputo Provincial Communal Village Commission is studying, in collaboration with Public Works, utilization of water from rivers at places close to the villages for irrigation, by means of building small dams, reservoirs and irrigation ditches.

The establishment of collective cattle pens and the development of livestock activity in collective patterns are also in progress in a constant search for improvement of the economic situation of the communal villages.

In this new type of rural community an increase in the production of charcoal is being encouraged. At present, steps are being taken to set up small cooperative units for the production of charcoal.

In its description of the social situation prevailing at present in rural areas, primarily in the communal villages, the report of the Maputo Provincial Communal Village Commission (CPACM) states that "in the new life being developed in the countryside a harsh battle is being waged between the new and the old, in which the incontestable victory of the new life, of the socialism that is being built in our country, finds expression."

The establishment of new production relations -- as the CPACM officials point out -- is going to improve the people's social situation gradually. As the report submitted yesterday states, the incorporation of people in communal villages and cooperatives is lowering the rate of unemployment in our country. At the same time, it guarantees permanent productive employment to various components of the population.

The steps already taken in some of these new-style rural communities where the opening of people's shops and consumer cooperatives have greatly minimized the problems of supplying the people should also be stressed.

In the field of education, massive participation by the people in building schools must be noted. Most of them are built of lath and plaster.

10,042
CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

SECONDARY 'AMBULATORY' MARKET MUST BE ABOLISHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 79 p 5

[Text] We have all become accustomed to the engaging youths who are seen daily in the streets of urban centers, tray balanced on their heads, selling, among other things, small items such as wrapped candy, chocolates, chewing gum and batteries. We have also become accustomed to the women who walk around the avenues and streets of the cities selling ears of corn, oranges, tomatoes, onions, tangerines, lemons and a large variety of other foodstuffs. When we look for the causes of this situation, we are told that they are unemployment and underemployment.

However, if we scratch the surface a little more, we are confronted with other questions: How is it that foreign chewing gum is being sold if Mozambique imports such products? How is it that batteries abound in this market, when they are difficult to find at certain times? Where do these smallwares peddlers get hold of such items when the factories declare that they are only producing small quantities due to a scarcity of raw materials? And it was ascertained that the women were selling bananas when there were none in the markets.

The answers to these small questions may be provided by those who know the "secrets of the trade": they have friends in the factories, they know some drivers, they are acquainted with store owners, and it is entirely possible that they even own some commercial establishment.

Partly for the reasons invoked above, small "ambulatory markets" are legion in the cities alongside the official markets, and the sellers take advantage of shortages of products through stockpiling and speculation.

This kind of "ambulatory market," which is also the fruit of "candonga" [speculation] will disappear only when control and vigilance increase but also, above all, when we increase our production, and when we organize ourselves better, thus implementing the directives of our party and state.

CSO: 4401

IMPROVEMENTS, EXPANSION OF NACALA PORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Five New Cranes To Go in Operation Next Year

Cargo handling capacity in the port of Nacala, the largest natural port in the People's Republic of Mozambique and one of the best in eastern Africa, is going to be expanded considerably with the acquisition, at the end of this year, of a gantry with a capacity for 20 to 25 metric tons of various goods.

In addition, the installation of the above-mentioned equipment, which will be supplemented by earthwork and sand paving jobs, will make it possible to handle close to 300 containers a day. The gantry crane will be able to move up to 210 meters. It can stow 10 rows of containers three high, thus ensuring efficient port operation.

Meanwhile, in the medium term, provision is made for expanding 400 meters of dock suitable for ships to come alongside, with an 800-meter depth. This undertaking is estimated to cost close to 700,000 contos.

With the completion of these jobs, the port of Nacala, which has, at present, about 1,000 meters of docks suitable for ships to come alongside, will begin to operate as a container terminal in which large ships heading for eastern Africa will unload and small ships will serve as transportation to the other ports in our country.

It should be pointed out that the port of Nacala recorded, in 1978, a total of close to 608,000 metric tons of various cargo handled, resulting in total receipts of 185,000 contos.

Economic Importance of the Port of Nacala

Tea, cotton, cashew nuts, sisal and bagasse are the leading products that go out of Mozambique through the port of Nacala.

It should be pointed out that the port of Nacala recorded, in 1978, a total of almost 608,000 metric tons of various cargo. This amount represents a great improvement in productivity after the decline that occurred in 1975 and 1976.

MOZAMBIQUE

LARGE-SCALE INVESTIGATION OF GRANITE, MINERAL DEPOSITS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Systematic prospecting and detailed exploration of granite deposits are continuing, in several regions of Zambezia Province, with the application of modern methods and technology. This work is being performed most intensively and with adequate methods in areas previously selected on the basis of existing geological cartography, observations made in operating mines and abandoned mines, in addition to an intensive office study of the geological and mining literature that it has been possible to collect up to now on that province.

Zambezia Province, with its subsoil extremely rich in nuclear and strategic minerals, precious and semiprecious stones, gold, aluminum and other mineral raw materials, is regarded as the future "economic heart of Mozambique" and the place where one of the largest granite deposits in the world is located.

According to what was reported yesterday by one of the officials of the National Bureau of Geology and Mines and Subsoil Protection, the work in progress at present in Zambezia Province is primarily for the purpose of evaluating the reserves and qualitative and technological characteristics of the nuclear and strategic minerals (tantalite, microlite, columbo-tantalite, columbite, beryl, bismuth, lepidolite, rare earths, uranium ores and others).

In addition, an evaluation will be made of the reserves of precious and semiprecious stones (emerald, morganite, aquamarine, tourmaline, topaz, garnet and amazonite), as well as of other essential minerals like quartz and mica and also of granite, which is the "mother lode" of the minerals and stones already listed.

In fact, the strategic and nuclear minerals, as well as the precious and semiprecious stones, make up the most valuable richness of the granite. It should be stated, however, that the importance of the other minerals found in that province depends on the degree of their economic advantage in accordance with their technological characteristics making it possible to use them in various kinds of industry.

Prospecting and exploration for gold and evaluation of the reserves and qualities of aluminum ores, especially bauxite and nephelinic syenite, are also in progress in specific areas of Zambezia Province.

In addition to technical specialists (geologists, geophysicists, drilling engineers and topographers) and auxiliary geology, drilling and topography personnel, trainees who have just completed basic professional training courses are participating in all the activity in progress in that province located in the northern part of the country.

10,042
CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA--An agreement signed recently between our country and the Socialist Republic of Romania includes a number of provisions aimed at continuing the various activities necessary to the elaboration of a program of agrarian development in some areas of Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces. This document was signed following conversations between a delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture of our country and one from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania; the latter was headed by deputy Minister Adrian Rogojeanu. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 p 1]

KOMSOMOL EQUIPMENT DONATION--The Mozambican Youth Organization (OJM) recently received from the Organization of Soviet Youth (KOMSOMOL) a variety of equipment, including air mattresses and tents. This equipment will be used by those young people in this democratic organization of the masses who perform voluntary work. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Aug 79 p 2]

CUBAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, member of the Council of State and minister of culture of Cuba arrived last night in Maputo at the head of an important delegation from his country. The Cuban official, who is carrying a message from President Fidel Castro for President Samora Machel, was received at the Mavalane Airport by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, secretary of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO for foreign affairs and minister of foreign affairs of our country, and by the Cuban ambassador in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 79 p 1]

FISH IMPORTS--Approximately 3,000 tons of frozen fish will soon be off-loaded in the principal ports of the country to adequately supply markets throughout the month, as has been the case for some time. This fish shipment consists of mackerel of Polish, Soviet and GDR origin and it is calculated on the basis of consumer demand after accounting for local catches. The development of the fishing industry is one of the national priorities so that we shall import less fish in the future. This development is being carried out in the fields of commercial, state and private fishing, as well as in the cooperative and family sectors, both along the coast and in inland waters such as lakes and rivers. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Aug 79 p 1]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STEYN'S REPLACEMENT BY VILJOEN

Steyn's Term Reviewed

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 79 p 7

[Text] Windhoek--Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn became, in his two years as lone ruler of SWA/Namibia, too politically involved to continue as the impartial Administrator-General.

He became a political football, criticised from both the left and right wings of the political spectrum in the territory--a situation which started with the preparation for December's controversial South African-backed internal elections.

"I became involved in the politics of the territory when I had to begin organising the elections.

"As I have said in the past. I established a balance in politics--proven without a doubt by the attacks from both the left wing and right wing."

Breakdown

But Judge Steyn looks upon those elections as one of his greatest achievements as Administrator-General, despite the controversy surrounding them which almost led to the breakdown of the Western initiative.

Since taking office in 1977, Judge Steyn Windhoek in September 1977, Judge Steyn has steered through a major programme dismantling the vestiges of apartheid [as published]: he scrapped the Immorality Act, abolished pass laws, and removed the Mixed Marriages Act from the statute book.

Through the SWA/Namibian National Assembly--which he sees as the other highlight of his term of office--he pulled off the most controversial development (in the eyes of right wing whites): he abolished the Racial Discrimination Act, which opened residential areas to all races and outlaws discrimination in certain public amenities.

Wrath

As Administrator-General he also brought the wrath of the international community upon himself by introducing stringent emergency security measures, providing for detention without trial, which have been used exclusively against the revolutionary SWAPO movement.

It has been known for some time now that Judge Steyn had privately wanted to return to the Orange Free State and his job on the bench. But it seems he never issued any ultimatum to the South African Government to be relieved of his duties in SWA/Namibia.

"It was for them to decide whether they would now allow me to return. My return was not specifically in question," he said. Speculation that he had been sacked was "rather interesting."

"I realised a definite period had to be set at some or other time," he said.

Judge Steyn saw the suddenness of his removal from the territory as "necessary because of the security situation and other situations.

"One could not have said: 'I am now retiring in a month's time,' because you would have all the uncertainty of the closing of a reign, so to speak."

With Judge Steyn's recall, South African Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha has given the rightwing South West Africa National Party front, Aktur, what it sought--the judge's removal. But, on the other hand, he has given it very little.

In Professor Viljoen, who is regarded as a super Afrikaner, they also have a man who is apparently in tune with Mr Botha's flirtation with verligtheid on racial issues.

Positive

Professor Viljoen's appointment to the post could also have positive international reverberations, especially with the Western five nations seeking an acceptable international solution for the territory.

Whereas Judge Steyn--considered unacceptable internationally because of his apparent loss of credibility and impartiality through siding squarely against SWAPO--was considered an impulsive personality. Professor Viljoen is considered potentially more reasonable to deal with.

Reasons Explained

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 79 p 7

[Text] Windhoek--The political wrangle within the South African National Party over the SWA/Namibia issue was almost certainly the final blow which led to the sudden recall of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn.

The move was seen as a last-minute manoeuvre by Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha to pull the carpet from under the feet of powerful right-wing elements on the eve of a special Transvaal National Party caucus meeting today.

This has emerged after the surprise announcement by Mr Botha in Pretoria effecting Mr Justice Steyn's recall in less than 12 hours.

Mr Botha named Professor Gerrit Viljoen, Rector of the Rand Afrikaans University and chairman of the Broederbond, as Judge Steyn's successor.

Spec:

Mr Botha's move follows a verligte policy speech by him in Upington on Saturday in which he rapped right-wing politicians in SWA/Namibia.

The verligte line taken by the South African Government on SWA/Namibia--such as the scrapping of racial discrimination--has recently become a hot issue within the National Party caucus. Mr Botha's move can be seen as an attempt to appease right-wingers led by the arch-conservative and leader of the party in the Transvaal, Dr A. P. Treurnicht, who last week issued a statement warning right-wing leaders in the territory not to interfere with politics in South Africa.

In an apparent reaction to Mr Botha's strategy the chairman of the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, yesterday announced that in anti-discriminatory legislation--at the core of the recent white backlash in the territory--would be postponed "depending on the cooperation" from those affected by the legislation.

"Hoped"

"It is hoped that the cooperation will be of such a nature that it will not even be necessary to apply the penalty clauses," Mr Mudge said.

Judge Steyn said last night that he and the South African Government were parting on a "good footing"--he had even helped draw up part of the Prime Minister's statement announcing his recall as Administrator General.

Outlook Discussed

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 79 p 7

[Text]

Professor Gerrit Viljoen does not underestimate the task he faces as SWA/Namibia's new Administrator-General.

And there can be no doubt he will need all the powers of tact, persuasion and patience he can muster if he is to succeed.

With a largely academic background, including 12 years as rector of Rand Afrikaans University, Professor Viljoen will now occupy an office of great power at a time when political pressures are intensifying within SWA/Namibia.

dictator

As virtual dictator of the disputed territory he will have to deal with rising tensions on many fronts.

Internally, he will face a group of rebellious whites, angry at the Legislative Assembly's approval

of anti-discrimination legislation.

Externally, he faces the complexities of new moves by the Western Five to reach an accord with South Africa on the territory's future.

And, on both fronts, he faces those who believe that the way to rule SWA/Namibia is through the barrel of a gun.

Professor Viljoen is understandably hesitant in saying how he will handle these political questions.

He has still to undergo lengthy briefing sessions with the outgoing Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn; with the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr P. W. Botha; and with SWA/Namibian leaders of all population groups.

OUTLINED

But, at a Press conference last night, he outlined his approach.

First, he will meet the territory's leaders in a "think tank," modelled on those he has successfully conducted here with black leaders. At informal meetings — he distrusts formal organised discussions — Professor Viljoen will try to find a set of "undeniable priorities" on which all agree.

"Once you start on this you might get a spin-off in the easing of tensions in other areas and a greater willingness for give and take," he explains.

This give and take, he adds, is necessary as the groups need one another and yet no single group can have all it wants.

Among the priority areas of agreement he will seek to reach with the SWA/Namibian leaders is the ensuring of security in which stable and good government can take place along with "the effective combating of those who prefer solving prob-

lems through the barrel of a gun rather than through a democratic process."

Where there is a conflict — such as between the views of the South African Government and those of the SWA/Namibian Legislative Assembly — Professor Viljoen says he will undertake calm, careful, rational analysis of all facts in the conflict. He will use his patience to get people to reason and find common ground. And he will act as mediator.

CONFLICT

He does not believe that his being a Nationalist, an Afrikaner, a member of the Dutch Reformed Church or even a Broederbond chairman will affect his acceptability. His position as chairman of the Broederbond is "a matter for the future."

Professor Viljoen hopes to have humility and humanity in dealing with people but adds: "If you have powers they must be used."

CABINET

The professor's appointment might have been a reason for the Cabinet meeting for longer than usual this week. Perhaps it was why the Deputy Ministers were called in to take part in the discussions.

Whatever the background — which Professor Viljoen refuses to discuss — he was eventually approached by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

The RAU rector then consulted his wife and children, realising they would be affected as much as him.

Yesterday morning he agreed to take the job.

Now he enters the most challenging task he has faced — and possibly might ever face.

Editorial Optimistic

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial in THE CITIZEN "Comment" column: "Mediator for SWA"]

[Text] WE ARE SORRY to see Mr Justice Theunis Steyn go as Administrator-General of South West Africa.

He occupied this hot seat with a composure that we found quite remarkable.

Handling the continuing conflict over the territory with legal astuteness and great diplomacy.

And if, in the end, he could not reconcile the feuding Whites; If he angered the Nationalists;

If, in the pursuit of his goals of democratic freedom and racial harmony, he appeared to get on better with the ruling, moderate DTA rather than with the verkrampfe AKTUR;

If he plumped for non-racialism, by backing the controversial anti-discrimination law, rather than White exclusivity or privilege;

He was not showing bias but an astute awareness of the nature of the situation and what has to be done to resolve it in the interests of all the inhabitants and the territory itself.

Government on methods of bringing the territory to independence. And encouraging South Westers to make the changes that are necessary as they proceed to majority-rule independence in a fully democratic manner.

Freeing themselves from the umbilical cord which attached them to South Africa.

Instituting a non-racial society.

Placing power in the hands of all the peoples of the territory.

Laying the groundwork for independence, either through a UN-supervised election or an election of their own.

Expressing the will of the people, in the interests of the people.

Swapo battle

And demonstrating that, whether ultimately there is international recognition or not, the territory will be free, sovereign and run in the best of democratic traditions, with a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

That Swapo terrorists infiltrate the territory on missions of murder and mayhem complicated Mr Justice Steyn's problems.

It is difficult enough to handle conflicting interests within the territory without having to fight a constant battle to keep Swapo out.

In this, however, Mr Justice Steyn had the full backing of the South African Defence Force.

And it can be said with satisfaction that in the period of Mr Justice Steyn's office as Administrator-General, the civil and military co-operation was so outstanding that Swapo has failed in its purpose of destabilising the territory and imposing its will on it.

Unfortunately, it is in the nature of

No appendage

For, let's face it:

There is no way in which South West Africa can continue to be run as an appendage of South Africa.

No way in which the Whites of the territory can keep the reins of power in their own hands.

No way in which racial discrimination can be continued when Blacks must be encouraged to remain on the side of the Whites, or all will be crushed by Swapo.

So there was nothing wrong with the way in which Mr Justice Steyn ran the territory.

Standing up to the UN and people like Dr Waldheim and his equally biased aide, Mr Ahtisaari.

Negotiating with the South African

human behaviour that people seldom give up their sectional or political philosophies or ambitions for the sake of the broader requirements of a country as a whole.

The divisions in the territory run deep. Especially as between the DTA, on which the hopes of peaceful transition to independence mainly rest, and Aktur, the National Party front.

Accused of bias

Unfortunately, too, Mr Justice Steyn was increasingly drawn into this internal squabbling.

Being accused by Aktur of bias towards the DTA. And particularly of selling out the White man by encouraging, and promulgating, the anti-discrimination legislation to which Aktur objects so vehemently.

Alas, the Whites of the territory have not learnt the lesson of Zimbabwe Rhodesia that the last thing anti-terrorist political groups can afford is to be disunited, and to be at each other's throats.

Complicating the South West situation even further is the fact that Aktur represents Nationalists who claim that promises that the territory would be administered as a fifth province of South Africa have been discarded.

They have been appealing to fellow Nationalists in South Africa with emotional calls to prevent this "betrayal".

Thus, the internal squabbling has overflowed into the ranks of the ruling party in the Republic.

We would not be worried by the effect this might have on the NP as such.

But what does matter is whether the dispute between the Whites of the territory, between Aktur and the DTA, and between South West and South African Nationalists might

adversely affect the efforts to resolve the territory's problems.

For if South Africa is inhibited in any way in its handling of the situation because of these squabbles, it will not be able to serve the territory well.

And if the rifts are not healed, the territory will not be able to face the Swapo onslaught in unity, and with any hope of success.

Therefore, although we are sorry to see Mr Justice Steyn go, we are pleased that his successor is Professor Gerrit Viljoen, an intellectual giant, a great administrator (though hitherto only in a university context) and a man who is an acknowledged *verligte* (though head of the Broederbond).

Mission to heal

He will be the mediator in South West Africa, with a mission to heal the breach there.

As Professor Viljoen himself has described his task, it is to bring about harmony between dissident White factions and between the Blacks of the territory.

"This will mean a closing of ranks between factions in discord with one another, and the uniting in common cause to oppose the forces of Marxism."

He will also have to continue on the road that will take South West Africa to final, democratic independence.

It is a difficult road, as Mr Justice Steyn found.

An almost impossible road.

But we believe that Professor Viljoen has the ability to fulfil, in his own way, the task which has been so nobly begun by Mr Justice Steyn.

We believe South West Africa continues to be in good hands.

And we wish Professor Viljoen every success in his new endeavours.

Steyn Says Goodbye

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 79 p 2

| Text | **WINDHOEK** — The former Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Justice M T Steyn, left the territory after a brief ceremony at the Eros suburban airport at Windhoek.

Mr Steyn, who brought sweeping changes to SWA in his two-year term of office, returned to Bloemfontein, where he will take up his former position as a Judge of the Free State Division of the Supreme Court.

One of his last actions was to pay tribute to his successor, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in a

brief speech to dignitaries and members of the public who crowded the small airport terminal to see him off. He said no better choice could have been made.

He took the salute and inspected 41 Battalion which formed a guard of honour.

While the military band played the unofficial anthem of SWA, "Die Sudwakker", Mr Steyn and his wife and

members of his staff boarded a twin-engined SAAF Martin.

Mr Steyn stopped briefly in

the doorway and waved with his hat before the aircraft taxied on to the runway and took off.

Among those who saw Mr Steyn off were Mr John Viall, the acting Administrator-General, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding the SWA Command of the Defence Force, Brigadier A J C Gouws, the Divisional Commander of Police in SWA, and Mr Dirk Mudge chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

DU PLESSIS WARNS OF MASS EXODUS OF WHITES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Jul 79 pp 1,2

[Article by Colleen Hendriks]

[Text] The National Party leader in South West Africa, Mr A. H. du Plessis, has warned of a Great Trek by whites across the Orange River into South Africa.

In an exclusive interview with the SUNDAY TIMES, Mr Du Plessis said this week if the political situation became intolerable for whites in the territory, he would do his best to ensure an orderly exodus and proper resettlement in the Republic.

But yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, delivered a sharp rebuke to South West Africa's rebellious right-wing whites who have been trying to whip up sympathy among South African Nationalists.

In the strongest statement he has yet made on the issue he told a National Party rally in Upington: "South Africa will not tolerate any interference in its affairs."

Irresponsible

And he damned "public declarations or rumours that bring the Government of South Africa under suspicion in certain circles in South West Africa" as irresponsible.

Mr Du Plessis told the SUNDAY TIMES that he had not discussed the possibility of a mass exodus with the South African Government.

"But I told the Government under what circumstances the whites would leave the territory."

Most of the 100 000 whites in SWA are South African citizens.

During a mass meeting at the NP's annual congress in Windhoek's stadium on Tuesday night, the old political warhorse said the South African authorities had asked him to keep the whites in the territory.

Throwing up his hands in despair, he said: "How can I when I don't get what I ask?"

"I suspect," he told the SUNDAY TIMES later, "that the Prime Minister fears a total collapse of the administration and economy in the territory if the whites were to withdraw."

The verkramp leader is adamant that he received assurances that he "need not be concerned about the second-tier authority" and that "South Africa would not accept just any constitution" for the territory.

Fifth Province

But this week he told me: "I am worried that these assurances are no longer valid in view of the fact that the functions of the (white) Legislative Assembly are affected by the forced-integration bill which has been piloted through the National Assembly."

"When Mr Botha became Prime Minister he reconfirmed the assurances given to me by Mr Vorster," Mr Du Plessis said.

It had been the policy of the NP--even before it came to power--that SWA should become a fifth province of South Africa, he said.

Successive prime ministers, before and after 1948, encouraged whites to settle in SWA. South Africa had promised to look after them.

Although Mr Du Plessis is perturbed about political developments in SWA, he has been careful not to attack Mr Botha, with whom he served in Mr Vorster's Cabinet.

However, senior Nationalists in the territory believe he will throw down the gauntlet if he is pushed.

They say Mr Du Plessis is in possession of information which, if divulged, could be a source of great embarrassment to South Africa.

Mr Du Plessis refused to comment, among other things, on claims that he had proof of massive covert financial aid being given to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance by South Africa.

He did, however, not deny it.

The best way to defuse the explosive situation was to have a white election, Mr Du Plessis said.

"That is the only way we will ever know which party has the backing of the majority of whites."

Both the NP and RP, the white component in the DTA, claim to have the majority of whites behind them.

The hostility between the two groups flared into the open when Mr Mudge, the RP and DTA leader, introduced the Anti-Apartheid Bill in the Assembly.

Mr Du Plessis believes that the white element in the DTA was the driving force behind the bill which will open white residential areas to all races and do away with discrimination in hotels, cinemas, holiday resorts and restaurants.

"I believe it was the whites, but I can't prove it," he said.

The NP this week withdrew from the National Assembly after failing in a court action to have the assembly and its contentious Anti-Apartheid Bill declared invalid.

It will continue petitioning the courts until an international settlement becomes reality or the political situation in the territory becomes "intolerable."

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA

BRIGADIER BOSMAN DISCUSSES SECURITY SITUATION

Fewer Infiltrating Terrorists

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] Windhoek--Security forces in SWA/Namibia have taken new measures to counter any future infiltration by SWAPO terrorists into the territory's white farming areas following the killing of six people south of the operational area earlier this year.

This has been confirmed by the second-in-command of South West Africa Command, Brigadier P. E. K. Bosman, who refused in an interview to disclose further details for strategic reasons.

All he would say was: "We have been very active in the white farming areas south of the red line since the murder of Otavi farmer Mr Karl Buchholz on March 26."

Coupled with the vigilance of the security forces in the area, this was the reason there was still only one insurgent unaccounted for in the Tsumeb-Otavi-Grootfontein triangle and why there had been no recent terror incidents in white areas.

"It is very quiet there at the moment," said Brigadier Bosman.

Infiltrating terrorists, burdened with their supplies, had also to contend with about 100 km of operational area strewn with patrolling security forces before they reached the farms where they could no longer rely on the support of the local black population, he added.

Asked if the SA Defence Force expected a fresh insurgency campaign timed to coincide with the proposed renewal of settlement talks, he said: "It is known that SWAPO uses internationally important moments when the world spotlight is on SWA/Namibia to do so. They did it earlier this year in an attempt to lay claim to military bases in the territory in terms of the

Waldheim implementation plan, but to say we specifically expect them to step up the infiltration campaign, would be going too far."

Turning to the low-intensity war in the operational area of Ovambo, Brigadier Bosman said SWAPO terrorists were hitting targets--mainly through sabotage--which provided least danger to themselves and maximum propaganda value.

Propaganda

The "propaganda war," he said, was also evident in terrorist attacks on the premises of two well-known Ovambo businessmen.

Earlier this month, shops belonging to Mr Leonard Nangolo of Ondangwa in Central Ovambo, who is one of the prominent SWAPO members currently in detention under security legislation in SWA/Namibia, were damaged in a bomb blast.

On July 17, the business of Mr David Sheehama was severely damaged in the Omabalantu tribal area near the Angolan border. Mr Sheehama has been questioned for his alleged SWAPO sympathies.

Brigadier Bosman said there were three possible explanations for these incidents:

--Mistakes, where there was a breakdown in communication between the terrorist and his informer,

--personal grudges,

--or an attempt to discredit the South African forces. SWAPO would claim it would never hit at its own supporters and would blame security forces for the act.

Troops Have Improved Tactics

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] Windhoek--South African forces have killed 35 SWAPO terrorists in SWA/Namibia's operation area in the past week--bringing the total in July to 90.

A senior officer at SWA command, Brigadier P. E. K. Bosman, said July had been a "most successful" month because of the high number of deaths.

He said it was due mainly to new tactics.

"It will possibly decrease when the terrorists spot the pattern we are following. It is all a question of adaptation," said Brigadier Bosman.

No Increase

He stressed that the incident rate in Ovambo, in northern SWA/Namibia, was no higher than normal.

"There is also no noticeable increase in infiltration across the border from Angola."

Last week's incidents included:

--The killing of seven terrorists who were fleeing back to Angola. Security forces seized rocket launchers, rockets, and a small amount of ammunition and other equipment.

--The killing of nine terrorists in a skirmish with security forces about 500 m south of the SWA/Namibian border with Angola. The terrorists were apparently heading for Ovambo, and the rest of the group fled back to Angola.

--The killing of six terrorists when security forces, during a routine visit to a kraal, saw a civilian run from it "probably to warn a group of terrorists nearby."

--In several other incidents, nine terrorists were killed.

--Three cases of abduction involving 17 members of the local population, including six women.

--The murder of a tribal servant of the Shangwena tribal offices, Mr Kornelius Martin, who was abducted by terrorists. His body was found about 2 km from his kraal. In the follow-up operation, security forces killed four terrorists.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SUBHEADMAN KILLED--Windhoek--An Owambo subheadman had been murdered by terrorists, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said at Oshakati, Northern SWA yesterday. Meanwhile, Pastor Ndjoba also disclosed that 124 Angolan refugees had crossed the border into Owambo. The headman, Mr Petrus Ampolloyo, was killed yesterday after armed terrorists had called him out of his shop. The terrorists had taken him several hundred metres from his business premises before shooting him, Pastor Ndjoba said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420

WATUNGWA CLAIMS MUZOREWA HAS FAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] THE first ZANU member to speak since the Zimbabwe African National Union took its seats in the House, Mr Edward Watungwa, sounded a strong note of discord.

He said there were no signs of peace and Bishop Muzorewa's Government should realise it had failed from the beginning.

There were numerous angry interjections from the other members as Mr Watungwa went on the attack, and the Speaker, Mr John Chirimbani, had to call for order.

Mr Watungwa was not making his maiden speech — he was a vocal critic of Mr Ian Smith's Government as an MP returned for the multiracial Centre Party at the 1970 General Election.

When the debate on the Budget resumed yesterday, Mr Watungwa told the House he could "see a complete failure to bring about peace" and suggested the Government should "think again" and begin afresh.

Referring to the plea by Prime Minister Bishop Muzorewa that the electorate should be patient, Mr Watungwa answered: "They have no cause to wait."

Mr Watungwa claimed that the promises of the election campaign had been ignored, and alleged

that the Budget favoured the "settler". He warned that "no government could exist ignoring the wishes of the electorate".

Criticising the Government's action in dealing with ~~parent~~ protests by teachers, Mr Watungwa said the teachers, by acting as returning officers during the election, had helped to bring the Government to power. That Government had now "gone back and put them in prison" he claimed.

Mr Simpson Mtambanengwe (UANC, Manicaland) joined previous speakers who had expressed reservations about the increase in holiday allowances.

Mr Mtambanengwe pointed out that the allowances represented a "colossal" amount of foreign exchange.

A relaxation in the level of sales tax would have been an "equally good gesture", he said.

Mr Phineas Sithole (ZANU, Matabeleland North) criticised the recent deaths of 183 auxiliaries at Gokwe and Inyanga. Auxiliaries should be subject to the same control and disciplinary procedures available to the Army.

The incident had undermined the amnesty programme because the Government might appear to

be talking about peace while pursuing a policy of war, he said.

Mr Sithole also called for higher wages, suggesting that the "poverty datum line" issued by the University of Rhodesia should be looked at and wages fixed accordingly.

To set an example to the rest of the country, he urged that MPs salaries should be cut.

Mr Denys Parkin (RF) said the crying need for education would remain a problem for the foreseeable future, but he warned against uncontrolled population growth.

On the question of urban housing, Mr Parkin said he was afraid the policy the Government was adopting would create an urban influx.

Urging a new approach to rural development, Mr Parkin said he believed the urban areas would continue to expand and provide a sound basis for taxation, but rural development must be encouraged.

He also appealed to Mr Smith and Mr Ernest Bulle, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, to control the "gross and even evil profiteering" that took place in certain outlets of commerce and industry.

There were controls, but these were inadequate, he said.

CALL-UP OF AFRICANS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] **ANY AFRICAN** between the age of 16 and 60 who has at any time been registered as an apprentice, whether he has completed his apprenticeship or not, is liable to register for national service immediately.

These men may be called for national service between now and December 31, provided they have reached their 18th birthday, under new regulations.

In a statement today, the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Dr A. B. Mutiti, said the Government's intention was to remove racial discrimination in all forms.

He has introduced three sets of military call-up regulations.

Before today, the requirement for African apprentices to register was limited to those between the ages of 18 and 25 who had registered as apprentices on or after November 1 1977.

The statement said:

The National Service Act is due to expire at midnight on December 31 and will immediately be replaced by the National Service Act, 1979, in terms of which men will be called for national service on or after January 1 1980.

This new Act has already been approved by Parliament and it allows the Registrar of Security Manpower to take the necessary action at any time after July 1 1979 to register those men who will be liable for national service from January 1980.

The National Service (General) Regulations, 1979, published today, give the necessary powers to register these men and to do all things necessary to keep those registers accurate and up-to-date.

Regulations

The third notice published today, the National Service (Registration of Residents) Notice, 1979, sets out who must register in preparation for 1980. This notice prescribes that:

- Those who are already registered are not obliged to register again. Should any man who is already registered seek to do so again, he will only confuse the records and create a mammoth checking exercise. Accordingly I

appeal to those who have already registered not to do so again.

- Any man not already registered and who meets the following criteria must register as soon as possible, but not later than September 15 1979. Persons of this group who are not in the country between now and September 15 must register within 30 days of returning to Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Finally, any person who becomes liable to register after September 15 must register within 30 days of becoming liable.

The criteria for registration are:

- A man must be a resident of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. This means that he must live here permanently or have lived here continuously during the preceding six months or have lived here for an aggregate of not less than six months in any period of 12 months prior to becoming liable to register.
- He must be between the ages of 16 and 50.
- He must have had
 - three years of sec-

secondary education. Secondary education is defined as education at any school commencing after (a) Grade VII or Standard 5 in Zimbabwe Rhodesia; or (b) seven years of attendance at any school within or outside Zimbabwe Rhodesia; or

(ii) written an examination in one or more subjects in the GCE O Level, the Cambridge School Certificate or the South African Matriculation. This provision is to cover those men who gained their education by correspondence courses or through non-Government schools; OR

(iii) signed a contract of apprenticeship in a designated trade in terms

of the Apprenticeship Training and Skilled Manpower Act, or a similar contract in any country outside Zimbabwe Rhodesia, whether or not that contract was completed.

Any man who does not satisfy the criteria spelt out above, does not have to register.

I know there will be many young Africans who do not meet these criteria but who will nevertheless still wish to play their part in the defence of this country. Such men may volunteer for national service. There have been many volunteers in the past and it is certainly not the intention to stop them now. Anybody

who wishes to volunteer should write to the Director of Security Manpower whose address is Private Bag 7732, Causeway.

Anybody who is now obliged to register must obtain the necessary form from his nearest post office, Police station or D.C.'s office, complete it in duplicate and post it by registered post to the Registrar of Security Manpower, P.O. Box 8134, Causeway. Such letters will be carried free through the post, so it is not necessary to put stamps on the envelope provided the envelope is marked "Registration Forms for National Service".

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

SECURITY FORCES COMMUNIQUE REPORTS 33 TERRORISTS KILLED

Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD/CA

[Text] A combined operations headquarters communique reports the murder by terrorists of Mr (William Alfred Raynsford), aged 71 years and married from the Nyamandhovu area. He was killed at about 7:45 p.m. on Friday 10th August, when his vehicle was ambushed by terrorists on his farm. His driver, a black civilian, was also killed.

Security forces have killed 33 terrorists and 4 terrorist collaborators. Two of the terrorists were killed and their weapons recovered in the Msengezi purchase land, and are believed to be part of the gang responsible for the killings on 5th August in this area, when four black civilians were murdered. Ballistic evidence proves that the weapons recovered were used in the killings of four other black civilians, which took place in the same area and which was reported on 25th May.

During the evening of 8th August a gang of terrorists and terrorist collaborators stole a large quantity of medical supplies from the hospital at Sylveira Mission in the Bikita District. In addition the gang dug trenches across the airstrip. They told mission staff that this was to prevent the International Red Cross aircraft from visiting the mission, and that the International Red Cross was not to work at the mission again. A terrorist gang also visited Mashoko Mission in the Nuanetsi District on 6th August. They ordered the mission authorities to close the hospital and the school complex, and said that this was on the instructions of the Mozambique administration.

Two black civilians have been murdered in the midlands. They were leadman (Ganganga), who was killed at his home in the Gokwe District, and Mr (Moses Tabaguisa), aged 55. He was murdered on his farm in the (Chinjiri) farming area. Both murders took place on 9th August. At about 11:00 a.m. today, 12th August, a vanette [as heard] travelling in a tribal trust land in the eastern operational area, detonated a terrorist landmine; 16 black civilians were killed and 9 others injured, 6 of them seriously. Another black civilian has been killed by a terrorist landmine in the northwest operational area.

CHIKEREMA ISSUES DENIAL ON 'HANDOUT'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] THE leader of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, Mr James Chikerema, yesterday denied allegations that he received about \$400 000 in secret funds from the now defunct Department of Information of the South African Government.

The allegations were made by Dr Enoch Rhoodie, the former South African Secretary for Information, in interviews with a Dutch leftwing magazine last month and repeated this week.

Mr Chikerema is alleged to have accepted the money while he was the first vice-president of the UANC.

"I wish I had got hold of that money. I just wish I had. I consider the whole thing really (as coming) out of the blue," Mr Chikerema said at a Press conference yester-

day.

"I have never seen Rhoodie from Adam and Eve. I have never seen him the whole of my life. Where did I meet him? Where did he hand it (the money) to me?"

SECRET FUNDS

In the latest instalment of his interview with the Dutch magazine published this week, Dr Rhoodie claimed that by the spring of 1978 Mr Chikerema had received about \$340 000 in secret funds.

He also said he had tape recordings in which Mr Chikerema, who was then regarded as a likely Prime Minister, promised he would maintain normal diplomatic relations with South Africa and follow moderate policies at the United Nations on matters affecting Zimbabwe's southern neighbour.

Dr Rhoodie also claimed that a leading United States businessman, Mr Andy Andrews, took part in the project code-named "Operation Chicken" after Mr Chikerema.

He said Mr Andrews made it clear he was prohibited as an American citizen from making any move in the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia situation, but promised to invest U.S. \$1 million in South Africa if South Africa in turn made U.S.\$1 million (\$400 000) available for the support of Mr Chikerema.

Mr Chikerema said yesterday: "I know Mr Andrews, but he never handed me \$400 000. I deny the allegation. I don't think it is a matter really which should bother anyone."

CSO: 4420

CABINET ADOPTS NEW NATIONAL FLAG

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] **A NEW FLAG** for Zimbabwe Rhodesia was adopted by the Cabinet at its regular meeting yesterday, the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, announced in Parliament.

After his statement the bishop waved to the House a flag specimen which he quickly withdrew amid laughter while confessing that someone had whispered it was the wrong flag.

"I am not sure about some of these flags. I shall show you the right one later," he said as he resumed his seat.

A Government spokesman later said an official specimen of the new flag in black, white, red, green and yellow colours would probably be ready today.

Bishop Muzorewa told Parliament the new flag consists of a vertical black stripe at the hoist and a thin white vertical

stripe near the black.

SYMBOLIC

There are three horizontal panels in red, white and green of equal width on the field, separated from the black vertical stripe at the hoist by the thin white vertical stripe.

Upon the black panel is a Zimbabwe bird in yellow placed centrally on the field, and one white.

"The flag is symbolic of all facets of Zimbabwe Rhodesia," said the Prime Minister.

The black panel at the hoist shows the importance of majority rule. The Zimbabwe bird which is unique to this country stands for the country's identity. The bird's colour, yellow, symbolizes the rich mineral resources in the country and continued de-

velopment.

The red at the top of the flag alludes to the struggle for majority rule and the green at the bottom represents the land and the importance of agriculture to the community.

The white vertical stripe next to the black panel represents the White community "as an integral part of all aspects of life" in independent Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

One lane reports that a Bill will have to pass through Parliament before the existing green and white flag is phased out. It has been in use since the former light blue flag with a quartering of the British Union Jack was dropped in 1964, three years after Mr Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence.

CSO: 4420

REACTION TO PM'S REENTRY FEE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Jul 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE announcement by the Prime Minister that emigrants from this country who decide they've made a mistake may have to pay a re-entry fee of \$20 000 has predictably been given a mixed reception. There have been expressions of outrage, incredulity and derision.

But, emotionalism aside, the announcement deserves, in our view, none of these reactions. Looked at calmly, in light of the situation facing the country, the measure is nothing more than a quite reasonable attempt to stanch the flow from Zimbabwe Rhodesia of needed expertise.

What the Prime Minister was saying — again, in our view, quite reasonably — was that those who have so little faith in this country and its government as to take the gap should be required to make some earnest of that faith should they wish to return in a more comfortable future.

That, in the view of The Financial Gazette, seems fair and reasonable.

On the other hand, we must make the point that it may also be impracticable, for a number of reasons. There will obviously be relatively few emigrants who, after a disenchanted attempt to settle overseas, will have \$20 000 to bring back or lying in bank accounts here.

The announced measure also fails to take account of the number of people who, for a variety of reasons, merely take what is ostensibly an extended holiday overseas during which they hope to decide whether to return or to make a new home for themselves.

It may be that the tribunal to be set up to consider the cases of returning emigrants will be able to make fair adjudications on such questions, but we don't envy it the task.

CSO: 4420

MUZOREWA STICKS BY EMIGRANT FINE DECISION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] **THE PRIME MINISTER, Bishop Muzorewa, yesterday flatly refused to withdraw his proposal to "fine" returning emigrants \$20 000.**

He told Mr Derek Gawler (RF) at question time in the House of Assembly that when the Cabinet committee on legislation had examined his plan it would not table its report in the Assembly, but submit it direct to Cabinet. A statement would then be made.

Mr Gawler asked whether, in view of the tremendous difficulties and views adverse to Bishop Muzorewa's proposal, he would withdraw it.

Bishop Muzorewa replied: "I won't, Mr Speaker, until . . ." then he paused and repeated bluntly: "I won't."

There was applause from the UANC Members in the House, Iana reports.

Bishop Muzorewa told Mr Theunis de Klerk (RF, Lundi) that he did not know whether, since he made his announcement last month, there had been any fall-off in immigration.

Professor Stanlake Samkange (ZDP, Mashonaland West) called on Bishop Muzorewa to tell the House whether he announced the plan with the approval of his Cabinet colleagues.

Bishop Muzorewa was applauded when he said he had already answered that question last week and did not intend to waste his time repeating it.

Last week the bishop told a Rhodesian Front questioner that he used the word "I" when referring to the plan, not "we".

Mr Elijah Nyandoro (UANC, Manicaland) was ruled out of order by the Speaker, Mr John Chirimbani, when he tried to ask Mr Gawler what difficulties he could see in implementing the plan which the rest of the House could not see.

Embarrassed

Mr Chirimbani reminded Mr Nyandoro — who has served in the House for many years — that he could not put questions to a backbencher.

Mr Chris Mbanga, the UANC chief whip, was

also ruled out of order when he appealed to Members to stop asking questions on the subject because of the embarrassment it caused.

The UANC deputy whip, Mr Ronald Sadomba, asked Bishop Muzorewa whether he was aware some MPs wanted to use the issue for Press publicity.

Bishop Muzorewa said he was quite aware there had been "some rehearsals outside" but he said this was all right as far as he was concerned if the taxpayers were happy to see their money wasted in this way.

A question for the bishop from Mr Esiah Zhuwarara (ZDP, Mashonaland East) on the cost of bringing Vietnamese "boat people" refugees to Zimbabwe Rhodesia was deferred until Friday because of Mr Zhuwarara's absence from the Chamber.

POPULATION EXPLOSION IMPACT FEARED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Aug 79 p 9

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ZIMBABWE RHODESIA could become a black slum if the population explosion is not tackled adequately, Dr Alan Pugh, Provincial Medical Officer of Health, Matabeleland, said here yesterday.

He said the high birth rate was the one single factor, second only to the war, which was handicapping the country's hopes for universal education, training and employment, and a high standard of living.

"Despite the tragic casualty rate, the baby boom continues. But given peace and stable government, we can cut our population growth from 3.6 percent a year to 2.5 percent a year in 15 years," he said.

His talk on the rural health services in troubled times was part of the Living Topic series of lectures at the National Museum.

Dr Pugh said rural

health services had been hard hit by the war. Mobile maternal child health services had been withdrawn in many areas, control programmes had stopped and health assistants had been moved out of dangerous areas.

District medical officers and their staff were confined to running the hospitals and could not get round to rural hospitals and clinics, many of which were closed anyway.

"The situation causes enormous heart-breaking problems. The lack of ante-natal care and the closing of clinics with maternity units means untold hardships for hundreds of pregnant women," Dr Pugh said.

"Malnutrition among children in some areas is terrible and many of them are not immunised against infectious diseases. This is making the mortality rate among the under-fives climb rapidly, in spite of our past successes.

"Children are going

blind from measles and vitamin deficiencies and old people find themselves alone because their families have scattered."

The benefits of years of veterinary control programmes were being lost because of the war, and tickborne diseases had killed about a million cattle, or a third of the total cattle herd in the tribal trust lands.

Foot and mouth and other infectious diseases were almost impossible to control.

"People are punch drunk with politics and it is essential to get some sort of peace that will bring life back to normal.

"The hardest task will be restoring the devastated farms and neglected lands.

"One hopes the new leaders will back up their promises of rural development with large amounts of money to make the rural areas economically viable."

CSO: 4420

MP'S DEMAND RELEASE OF ALL 'SECURITY PRISONERS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] THE Minister of Justice, Mr Chris Andersen, faced insistent demands from black MPs in the House for a wholesale release of all security prisoners.

But he told the House he was not prepared to have it on his conscience if people were released only to return to committing rapes and murders.

"What of those who on their release would make their first target members who sit in this House and others," Mr Andersen asked his critics during a prolonged debate on the \$14 million Justice Vote.

Mr Estiah Zhuwarara (EDP, Mashonaland East) was applauded by many black Members when he appealed for the release of all "political prisoners", irrespective of allegiance, "as a gesture to the nation".

Failure to release those imprisoned for fighting to achieve majority rule raised doubts about whether majority rule had been achieved.

It was not clear in the debate whether the references to "security prisoners" or "political prisoners" meant those detained under the Emergency Powers regulations or those convicted of offences connected with the war, or both.

In reference to a recent terrorist attack in Salisbury's Gun Hill suburb, Mr Andersen asked what grounds there would be for continuing to hold a man alleged to have planned an attack on Bishop Murewa's home, if others were to be released.

Mr Andersen told the House political prisoners had to be released on a selective basis, and he appealed for Members' assistance in identifying those who would not pose security risks, but assist the amnesty campaign.

Typical of many pleas thrown across the floor of the House was one from Mr Elijah Nyandoro (UANC, Manicaland), the only black MP to agree with the Minister that the release of some people might cause fear in areas where they had operated before their arrest.

Mr Nyandoro drew attention to the anomaly that would arise if two of a party of four youths were caught while trying to leave the country for terrorist training and jailed. The two who escaped and received training would now be welcomed back while their former companions remained in prison.

Mr Andersen said that if the two welcomed home under the amnesty campaign could identify their former companions as youths of "like mind", there would be no difficulty whatsoever in re-

leasing them. But the authorities would have to be convinced that after release they would not fall prey to mujibhas and join their activities.

Mr Andersen expressed similar willingness to release people such as women who had cooked for terrorists if it could be shown they would assist the amnesty campaign, even passively.

Mr Andersen drew the attention of Mrs Smollie Mugudubu (UANC, Victoria), who asked whether people were still being hanged for security offences, to the statement last year by Mr Francis Zindoga, then co-Minister of Justice, Law and Order.

Mr Andersen said that "each case is dealt with on its merits" and he reminded Mrs Mugudubu of Mr Zindoga's remarks that "in appropriate cases such sentences are being put into effect".

Mr Andersen said prison standards in Zimbabwe Rhodesia compared favourably with international standards.

He assured Mr Joseph Bheka (UANC, Midlands) that before the advent of majority rule blacks had been promoted to the bench in magistrates' courts.

Equal treatment was given to all people who joined the Ministry of Justice, and promotion was on merit, irrespective of race.

Mr Andersen was also grilled about the con-

tinuing differential in dietary scales in prisons. Mr John Ruredzo (UANC, Manicaland) said that while in prison himself he had struggled for a year to make successful application to be placed on the higher scale, while Coloureds, Asians and whites did not even have to fill in a form.

Mr Lewis Gumbo (UANC, Midlands) reduced the House to laughter during an otherwise grim debate when he demanded equality of treatment in prisons and said: "We have a Government of National Unity and we have got to have prisons of national unity."

Mr Andersen said that bearing in mind prisons were places of punishment and not hotels, it would nevertheless be wrong to make people suffer unduly.

"One wouldn't take an Eskimo and feed him suds and gravy," said Mr Andersen.

Mr Andersen did not agree with a suggestion

by Mr Bheka (UANC, Midlands) that the termination of contract of the former Director of the National Gallery, Professor Bradshaw, had upset the African community, and that there was a move to reinstate him.

Professor Bradshaw had been offered the opportunity to resign and had done so. He had not complained of any unfair treatment by the Gallery.

Mr Andersen told Mr Edmond Macheke (UANC, Midlands) that not being able to attend a relative's funeral was one of the penalties prisoners had to pay.

Mr Macheke had complained that this was "un-African", but the Minister pointed out that committing crimes was also "most un-African".

Mr Ben Mutasa (UANC, Mashonaland East) was asked by the chairman of committees, Mr Chris Sakala, to clarify what he meant by saying he had been "in prison last week".

Mr Mutasa told laughing MPs that he had been there as a visitor and not as a convicted prisoner. He complained about faction fighting in prisons and said prisoners from different political parties had asked to be separated. He also described the treatment of prisoners by prison warders as "beyond words".

Mr Andersen asked Mr Mutasa for specific details of his allegations and said he would investigate them.

Mr Dennis Divaris (RP, Kopje) echoed Mr Bheka's call for a prison tour by MPs, but Mr Maxwell Chambara (UANC, Manicaland) claimed that "three-quarters of the black backbenchers" had been in prison and were speaking about bad conditions from experience.

Mr Sakala would not allow further debate on prison conditions as he said it was becoming "tediously repetitive".

The vote was approved.

CSO: 4420

UNFP BID TO PRESENT UNITED FRONT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

A COMMITTEE comprising all internal parties in the Government should be formed to deal with the British Government's settlement proposals, to counter "apparent disunity" in the Government of National Unity, a spokesman for the United National Federal Party of Senator Chief Ndiweni said here yesterday.

Mr Timothy Ndhlovu, an MP, said after a crisis meeting of the UNFP it was essential the integral parties "should come together and forge a common approach towards negotiations on the constitutional future of Zimbabwe Rhodesia", reports Iana.

"We propose that an all-party committee be created so that when the expected proposals are made they will be considered by this committee in order to avoid individual parties expressing views which will reveal divisions within Parliament and the Government of National Unity," Mr Ndhlovu said.

DISUNITY

He added that any signs of disunity in these circumstances would be disastrous for the country, Iana reports.

A Herald reporter said the UANC Parliamentary Caucus was told at its regular meeting that the UNFP was co-operating with the Government in the amnesty campaign.

The Government Chief Whip, Mr Chris Mbanga, said this was one of the "encouraging reports" presented to the meeting by politicians who have been going into the countryside to promote the amnesty programme.

He said the response to the amnesty call was "quite encouraging" and the message was getting across.

The caucus also briefly touched on the latest British proposals for a settlement and decided to postpone further discussion of the subject until the full proposals were officially communicated to the Government, Mr Mbanga said.

CSO: 4420

MARANDELLAS MAYOR HITS GOVERNMENT 'INTERFERENCE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Aug 79 p 9

[Text]

PROCRASTINATION in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing was being used as a weapon to thwart the efforts of the Marandellas community to achieve meaningful progress, the outgoing Mayor of Marandellas, Councillor Eric Robinson, said last night.

In his valedictory at the installation of the new Mayor, Councillor Robbie Roberts, Mr Robinson told the assembled council that in Marandellas "there has always been an awareness of the problems facing people living in Africa today".

Mr Robinson said that as a representative of the Marandellas Council on the Local Government Executive Committee in 1977, he had successfully put forward a resolution calling for a symposium on the future of local government.

However, because of direct and, in his opinion, unconstitutional interference from the then Minister of Local Government and Housing, the symposium was cancelled.

Marandellas council then decided it "could not retire and wait for decisions to be foisted on us". With the Dombo

Area Board, which guarded the interests of local blacks, the council had taken the necessary action which would reflect the "almost tumultuous changes" in national government, he said.

This action was in the form of a request, through the Minister to the President, to allow both black and white residents to vote for or against a unitary system of local government.

Despite the council's and the area board's decision being in favour of the unitary system, the council's application, submitted in April, was "still bogged down by officialdom in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing", he said.

Unless a decision was made soon, "much, if not all, of the prodigious effort which has been made over the years by both segments which make up the Marandellas community will have been wasted", he said.

CSO: 4420

AFRICANS' BANK BID AGAIN REJECTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] The treasury has turned down a second application by the African Business Promotion Association to establish a commercial bank to fund black businessmen, the association's secretary, Mr Pollant Mpofu, said yesterday.

The decision was a slap in the face of those who believe in the free enterprise system and proved the UANC-dominated administration was "quite incapable" of sweeping away both the political and economic anomalies of the Rhodesian Front for the benefit of the Africans, said Mr Mpofu.

The first application by the ABPA was rejected by the Treasury in February. An appeal was lodged the next month with the Minister of Finance. In July the ABPA was told the minister had decided not to allow the association to register a commercial bank because it would not be in the public interest.

In reaching this decision "the minister has considered the effect, both on existing institutions and the proposed new bank, of registering another deposit receiving institution at a time when the banking and financial sector is experiencing strains brought about by the recession," said a letter signed by Mr J. Gurney, the Registrar of Banks and Financial Institutions.

The letter added that the registration of the proposed bank would aggravate present difficulties and be prejudicial to the interests of depositors.

Mr Mpofu said his association believed that existing commercial banks could compete with the proposed bank without prejudicing their operations in the money market.

Precedent

He said he had written to the Department of Finance of the Republic of South Africa asking how that country had gone about establishing a bank for the black community in 1975, because his association intended to set up "a similar one" in this country.

The South African Registrar of Financial Institutions' reply was now being studied by the African Business Promotion Association.

BISHOP'S PLEA TO SAVE ENERGY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] Consumption of liquid fuel in Zimbabwe Rhodesia has decreased since 1973 while total energy consumption has increased, said the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, yesterday.

Opening a solar energy symposium he said that despite the country's good record the absence of natural gas and oil deposits had placed a heavy burden on the balance of payments.

"Wise management" of the country's energy resources was vital.

Shortage

"It is imperative that we should avoid a shortage of energy, which might become a constraint on development once we have achieved the international recognition which I believe is on the way."

The vast deposits of coal could, for all purposes, be considered inexhaustible, said the bishop, and there are considerable resources for hydro-electric power.

Six years after the beginning of the oil crisis there were hundreds of pilot plants in the U.S. trying to find a substitute for oil, but there was still only one commercial oil from coal plant in the world--Sasol.

Substitute

Brazil was the only country producing ethanol as a substitute for petrol on any scale. Zimbabwe Rhodesia would soon be the second.

The symposium was devoted to hot air produced by solar energy.

Development had been so rapid in this field that solar air heaters were already producing more energy than solar water heaters which had been in use for some years.

The Prime Minister urged every business and organisation to designate a member of the staff as energy manager.

"He or she should be required to keep a continuous watch on all sections of the organisation to point out ways of conserving energy or of switching from foreign to local sources."

CSO: 4420

MINISTRY REDRAWS MINING DISTRICTS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] [Poor quality map omitted] Caption: The map shows the demarcation of the new mining districts. (1) is the Bulawayo mining district. The shaded area immediately to the east has been consolidated with the Fort Victoria district, (4), as has the shaded area along the country's eastern border. The Gwelo mining district (2) has absorbed part of the old Gatooma district while the other part has been incorporated in the Salisbury mining district (3).

The mining districts covering Zimbabwe Rhodesia have been re-drawn in anticipation of increased mining activity and to reduce anomalies.

In the process the Fort Victoria mining district--formerly considered a subsidiary mining district--has gained full district status, and the Gatooma mining district has been absorbed into the Salisbury and Gwelo mining districts.

Said a spokesman for the Ministry of Mines: "The re-organisation has enabled us to eradicate several anomalies.

"This will lead to improved administration and will enable us to make better use of the available manpower."

Under the old demarcation part of the area near the confluence of the Sabi and Lundi rivers in the south-east corner of the country fell under the control of the Salisbury mining district.

Now it has been brought, logically, into the Fort Victoria mining district.

Similarly, while the asbestos mines at Mashaba fell within the Fort Victoria mining district the mines at Shabani were in the Bulawayo district.

Both areas have now been consolidated in the Fort Victoria district.

"We expect a considerable resurgence in prospecting and mining activity with an end to the war and sanctions, and the new arrangement will help us to ensure efficient administration" said the spokesman.

SUGAR MARKET OUTLOOK GLOOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

WORLD production of sugar in 1978/79 is expected to exceed consumption by 1.5 million tonnes bringing estimated stocks to 81 million tonnes — equivalent to four months' world consumption.

This is the gloomy outlook on the world market from the chairman of Hippo Valley Ltd, Sir Roy Stockill, in his annual report released this week.

"Whilst the latest statistics show a healthy expansion in consumption, it seems likely to be some years before stocks can be reduced to reasonable levels."

He said the situation on the local market had also continued to deteriorate, with the closure of stores in the rural areas.

"As a result, sales volume has once again dropped by about 5 percent compared with last year.

Hippo Valley con-

tinues to suffer from a high level of staff turnover, and the problems of retaining the highly trained technical and management staff needed to run the sophisticated plant have increased.

"Heavy military commitments, together with political uncertainty, are causing increasing numbers of people to leave the country and it is noteworthy that there is a constant demand for the services of such people, particularly those with technical skills, in the sugar industry in other parts of the world.

"It is a cause of concern that if this trend continues it will be extremely difficult to maintain the operational level that we are now achieving, and the benefit of any increased prices and easier marketing conditions in future years could well be nullified."

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT TO GIVE TRIBAL FARMERS LAND

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

MORE THAN 800 farmers will be included in a settler scheme now under consideration by the Government, the first such attempt to encourage tribesmen to move from subsistence to cash farming.

The farms and plots on which they will be settled vary in arable area from about 3 ha to 60 ha and are designed to bring in an income ranging between \$300 and \$2 000 a year.

The scheme has been drawn up by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority and is before the Government for consideration.

In the annual Estimates of Expenditure \$1 million is set aside for settling the farmers in these areas; Copper Queen, Chisumbanje and Middle Sabi.

Experience and background will determine how big an area each farmer will be given, with the more able ones getting the bigger farms.

COTTON

Crops will mainly be cotton in the summer and winter wheat. Small areas of other crops might be cultivated.

The most ambitious of the schemes is Copper Queen, near Gokwe, where 65 farmers will probably be settled on at least 60 ha of arable land each, which will be designed to bring in about \$1 500 a year.

This will be based mainly on cotton with some maize and livestock, although the latter is being affected by tsetse fly.

At Middle Sabi 47 farmers will be cultivating about 10 ha of arable land each, but will bring in as much as \$2 000 a year.

This area is already ex-

tensively farmed under irrigation which will prove a big help to the new settlers.

Chisumbanje, the third area, will have about 200 farmers on 3 ha each of irrigated land who will earn about \$600 a year.

This is essentially a pilot scheme and any more such plans hinge on how well this goes. ARDA has other models for rural and agricultural development which are on similar lines.

Once the Treasury has given its approval for this plan it goes before the Cabinet Committee on Public Development Projects, which replaces the Ministerial Economic Co-ordinating Committee.

After the Cabinet has said yes, development can go ahead, which should be after about a month.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AUXILIARIES FOR BUHERA--Sixty recruits for the security force auxiliaries went on parade at Buhera on Saturday--in spite of terrorist threats to disrupt their passing-out parade. The new recruits, trained by Support Unit and Home Affairs, will be deployed in the Buhera Tribal Trust Land to help restore normal life to the area and protect the tribespeople. A spokesman for Home Affairs said one of their main tasks will be to re-establish a dipping program and to ensure that schools are reopened. Buhera TTL, with an estimated population of 250,000, is one of the most densely populated areas in the country. The reviewing officer at the passing out parade was the former District Commissioner at Buhera, Mr Arnold Rudolph, who is now attached to Special Forces. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 79 p 4]

VAN DER BYL' DENIAL--The Minister of Transport, Mr P. K. van der Byl, has denied a report in a British newspaper that he has been selling his tobacco plantations in Zimbabwe Rhodesia with a view to settling in South Africa with his prospective wife, Princess Charlotte of Lichtenstein. Reacting with irritation to the report, which appeared in Richard Lay's column in the LONDON DAILY MAIL yesterday, Mr van der Byl, said that although he owned about 21,000 acres in this country none of it was cultivated with tobacco. He had not sold land in this country for more than 4 years, he said. Recently, however, he had sold land in the Cape Province. The columnist said Mr van der Byl intended to move soon to South Africa, where "the princess intends to construct a social life befitting a European aristocrat." But Princess Charlotte had stated publicly and categorically that she intended to settle in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, said the minister. Princess Charlotte is living in Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 79 p 1]

WHITE EXODUS FEARED--One source said the British initiative could lead to the country's losing practically all its Whites. The Thatcher Government's aim at bringing the Mugabe-Nkomo terrorist faction into an independence deal does not appear acceptable to Rhodesia's Black majority and definitely not to the White minority. The Patriotic Front is demanding the replacement of the security forces with their own terrorist units. The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has expressed concern about Mrs Thatcher's proposals when he addressed a Nat rally earlier this week. Sources feel the only way a Conservative British Government can succeed in Rhodesia is to use its power to give Zimbabwe Rhodesia its independence based on the present constitution. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 79 p 9]

GWELO DECLARS RECORD BUDGET--The City of Gwelo has announced a record \$12.7 million budget in order to meet the ever-rising costs of running its municipal services. The city council decided that to meet the city's budgetary needs, rates, vehicle licenses and sewage charges would have to be increased, while within the local government areas, it has been necessary to increase rents, and supplementary and services charges. Sewage charges in the city have been raised by about 12 percent, while vehicle licenses have increased by 25 percent. Land rates have also been revised upwards by 20 percent. Last week, Bulawayo also announced a record budget of \$59,000,000, an increase of more than 9 million dollars over last year. Property rates in the city went up by 20 percent, and vehicle, liquor and business licenses, as well as sewage rates, were all increased. Despite the increases, the council announced that it expected a budget deficit of \$137,000 for the coming year. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Jul 79 p 1]

BRIDGE DAMAGED--Two members of the security forces have been killed in action. A communique by Combined Operations Headquarters yesterday reported the death in action of Private Isaac Chirwa (26), who was married with one child and who came from the Sinoia district, and Guard Gibson Svine (23), who was also married and came from the Karoi district. The communique confirmed a report yesterday that on Sunday a ZIPRA terrorist gang shot and killed four civilians in the Msengezi Purchase Land. They have been identified as Mr Francis Bojiya, Mr Boniface Chigusa, Mr Emanuel Savanga and Mr Cheblack. The farm is owned by the father of politician Mr James Chikerema. Security forces have killed 17 terrorists and four terrorist collaborators. A terrorist attempt to blow up a railway bridge over the Umguza River at Cement siding on Monday night resulted in slight damage to the Bulawayo-Salisbury line. A Police spokesman said there was little damage, but this was repaired within hours. Investigations and follow-up operations were in progress. The blast, which was 10 km from central Bulawayo, was heard by hundreds of residents. It occurred about 9 p.m. and rattled windows in some parts of the city. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 79 p 1]

PRESIDENT VISITS DEPOT--President Gamede yesterday toured the Guard Force regimental depot at Chikurubi as part of his familiarisation with the various branches of the armed forces. He was briefed on the role of the Guard Force and the operation of the depot by the Officer Commanding, Acting Commander H. J. Pringle, and Senior Commandant Tarr, who is in charge of the depot. About 100 officers and men provided a climax for the President's visit with the Guard Force song. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 79 p 1]

ACCIDENTAL CASUALTIES--Most of the casualties in the war were due to accidents and not actual warfare, a Zimbabwe Rhodesian surgeon told the International Disaster Medicine Conference here yesterday. Mr John Gordon, of Salisbury, said it was a sad reflection that the majority of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's young men were killed on the roads or by the accidental discharge of weapons. Many soldiers were also injured by falling down kopjes or out of trees. Injuries caused by thorn bushes and hostile terrain were also common, reports Ian. Another cause of injuries was animals. Zimbabwe Rhodesia had lost a "very highly decorated officer" to a lion. Snakebite was

common, and the troops had a cavalier attitude to reptiles, handling them unnecessarily. Hippos and crocodiles took a toll of anyone trying to cross major rivers. Mr Gordon said, however, that Zimbabwe Rhodesia's experience of gunshot wounds over a period of 12 months was probably equivalent to admissions at the Memphis or Detroit city hospitals over a single weekend. In the operational area a wounded soldier will be attended to by a doctor within 30 to 40 minutes, and within another two hours he could be undergoing surgery, Brigadier W. A. Klomp, commanding officer of the SADF's medical support forces told the conference. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Aug 79 p 2]

CATTLE PROTECTION UNIT--Bulawayo--The Triangle company's security department has formed a new section, Triangle Rangers, to control cattle rustling and poaching on the estate. Under the control of a former regular soldier, Mr Terry O'Leary, the force consists of 10 African rangers trained by Mr O'Leary, and it is charged with keeping the 66 600 ha of the estate clear of trouble. The force has been in action for just over a month and has already rounded up 21 poachers and found 399 snares. Assistant security officer Mr Norman Nimmo said the force had been formed as a preventative measure before cattle rustling got out of hand. The primary task of the Triangle Rangers is to protect the estate's cattle against rustling. At this stage stock thefts had not reached a particularly high level, but Triangle was bordered by several TTLs and some ranches in the area had suffered heavily, said Mr Nimmo. Mr Nimmo said there was a large labour force at Triangle and there had been quite a bit of poaching. This was for game, but snares were being laid in the cattle sections and formed a hazard for the estate's stock. It was found that poachers were using large nets to sweep sections of the estate's rivers. The culprits were either estate employees or war refugees. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Aug 79 p 11]

NEW BASE FOR TALKS--The leader of the ZANU faction of the Patriotic Front terrorist alliance, Robert Mugabe, has held talks in Luanda with President Neto of Angola on the latest British proposals for Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Interviewed after the talks, the terrorist leader said the question of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's independence was not negotiable and that he would reject any discussions based on the country's present constitution. He said his organization wanted an entirely new base for talks that would accept that the Patriotic Front forces were the army of the people of Zimbabwe, as he put it. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 w/T 15 Aug 79 LD]

DEFENSE MINISTER ON READINESS OF SPLA

Victoria NATION in English 20 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Defence, Mr. Ogilvie Berlouis, who is also the chief of the Defence Forces, has said today that the defence forces of Seychelles are ready to defend the country against any attack and he repeated that the forces are not playing around. Minister Berlouis was speaking in an interview following his inspections to all units of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army, the SPLA. He was accompanied on the inspections by Mr. James Michel, who is also the Chief of Staff of the SPLA.

Minister Berlouis said he was very satisfied with all the units of the SPLA and added that they are making better progress since their formation in June 1977.

He said "Our soldiers are ready to defend the country and one evidence of that is the oath of allegiance to President Rene last year".

Minister Berlouis explained that the military exercises conducted here on land and sea by military units from Seychelles, Madagascar and Tanzania have given the SPLA new ideas and better training. The SPLA have been able to correct their mistakes and they are still making good progress.

The Armed Forces of Seychelles are not only doing military exercises. They are also making sure that economic projects in the country are going ahead as planned.

Minister Berlouis also talked on the role of the People's Militia. He said members of the Militia are also taking part in military training and exercises and they are being reorganised to make them more effective and better prepared for the defence of the country. There are plans for the People's Militia and the SPLA to perform combined military exercises. As Minister Berlouis said, the SPLA and the People's Militia must work together in co-ordination.

CSO: 4420

NWU RECEIVES MONEY FROM SOVIET TRADE UNIONS

Victoria NATION in English 18 Jul 79 p 2

[Text]

THE Soviet Ambassador to Seychelles Mr. Alexander R. Startsev yesterday presented Mr. Olivier Charles, Chairman of the Seychelles National Workers Union (NWU) with a cheque of R. 24,000 on behalf of the Soviet Trade Unions.

This grant is a result of negotiations Mr. Charles and the Secretary of the National Workers Union, Mr. Bonte, made earlier on during their visit to the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Ambassador said that the Soviet Union is appreciating the efforts of the hard-working Seychellois workers aimed at creating a new society of equality and justice free from the exploitation of man by man. "We understand that the Seychelles National Workers Union have a few problems and it is because of our international and fraternal relationship and attitude to Seychellois workers that we

are eager to help," noted the Ambassador.

Mr. Olivier Charles thanked the Soviet Ambassador for the kind donation and added that he would leave the money in the care of the Secretary Mr. Bonte.

Mr. Bonte said that most of the money will be used to finance programmes dealing with the education of workers since most of the workers need to be orientated towards the Government's policy regarding socialism, and the vitality of responsibility in work.

This scheme will be carried out by a worker's seminar at the end of the month which all workers must make a special effort to attend.

A Soviet lecturer, Mr. Climoff, is expected to arrive here at the end of the month to give a hand with the seminar.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH CHINA SIGNED

Victoria NATION in English 25 Jul 79 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Chinese Charge d'Affairs in Seychelles, Mr. Li Fang Ping, and the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, yesterday signed a series of agreements between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Seychelles

These signatures are related to the implementation of the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed by President Reno during his visit to the People's Republic of China in May last year.

The first agreement concerns the "payment and management of local expenses". Under this agreement, Seychelles will receive one million Ranminbi Yuan (about 4 million rupees) for commodities which will be sold and the revenue placed in a Seychelles Development Fund entitled "Chinese Account for Local Expenses".

The second agreement relates to the "arrangements on account procedures between the People's Bank of China and the Department of Finance of Seychelles". This will monitor expenditure and repayment of the loan.

The major project to be undertaken is the secondary

school to be built at Anse Royale from a loan of R. 24 million being provided by China. But funds will be needed such as for paying the workforce and money for this purpose will be derived from the "Chinese Account for Local Expenses".

"This is only the beginning of our cooperation; later we will have more projects", said Mr. Li Fang Ping. He also announced that the designing work for the school was in its final stage and would be released soon.

Dr. Ferrari expressed great satisfaction at the way the education programme was advancing and said he hoped all would work out according to our Five Year National Development Plan.

Other projects envisaged with Chinese funds are in the field of agriculture.

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

ABU DHABI MISSION--The General Manager and Director of Projects at the Abu Dhabi Fund, Mr. Nasser-Al-Nowciss and Mr. Mahmoud Hussein, are currently visiting Seychelles to explore the areas of co-operation and aid. The two men who are on a one-week fact-finding mission arrived on Sunday. They had discussions yesterday with the Principal Secretary in the Department of Economic Development & Planning (Mr. Robert Grandcourt) and are scheduled to have discussions with other senior government officials. Yesterday Mr. Nowciss and Mr. Hussein had the opportunity of attending the Yam Day organised by the Department of Agriculture. One of the many projects that have so far been proposed as a possible project for financing is one for electricity in Praslin. Some of the funds required have already been obtained. The Gulf State of Oman for example has already given 7 million rupees which is one-third of the sum required. It is hoped that the Abu Dhabi Mission will consider this project favourably. Mr. Grandcourt stressed that no decision has yet been taken on any specific project although he indicated that a visit to Praslin has been included on the agenda for the Abu Dhabi officials. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 17 Jul 79 pp 1, 2]

KOREAN GIFT OF CEMENT--The first consignment of cement from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), to be used in the construction of the Maison du Peuple, arrived in the Republic last week. The arrival of the one thousand tons of cement on board the Korean vessel Hyoksin is the first part of the three thousand tons of cement that the DPRK will ship to Seychelles and which will be used in the construction of the Maison du Peuple, community centres as well as other projects. The rest of the consignment of cement from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will arrive in Seychelles in due course. The gift of cement was offered to Seychelles during President Rene's official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year for the construction of the Maison du Peuple which has been described by President Rene as the centre of political life in our country. The gift is a sign of the good relations which exist between the two countries. Friendly relations between Seychelles and the DPRK started shortly after our independence and the DPRK was among the first countries to be visited by our President when he took office in June 1977. Gifts of cement for the Maison du Peuple have also been donated by the USSR and among other countries who have helped or have promised to help the Maison du Peuple are Algeria and Belgium, respectively. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Jul 79 p 2]

SIERRA LEONE

GOVERNMENT TO ACT AGAINST PROBLEMS IN RICE TRADE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 79 p 1 AB

[Text] Acting President C. A. Kamara-Taylor yesterday disclosed positive measures by government to combat rice problems.

The government, he told rice dealers at the State House, will invite interested businessmen with import licence and the necessary foreign exchange to participate in the rice trade. There would be no interference in this, he assured all.

Mr Kamara-Taylor promised a thorough investigation into existing anomalies and warned that irrespective of party affiliations, anybody who violates government's policy on rice will be severely dealt with.

The acting president reiterated that although the government supports genuine business, it was strongly opposed to excessive profiteering. Such profiteering, he pointed out, creates hardships for the ordinary Sierra Leonean.

Addressing the rice dealers, the managing director of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, Mr M. K. Suma, revealed that their supplies will now be delivered to their respective residences. This will ensure that the commodity is made available at the cheapest price possible, he explained.

Other speakers at the State House meeting were Mr A. M. Beddar Kamara and Mrs Sarah Vincent, who made suggestions regarding the process of distribution. Both speakers also appealed for an increase in the present quota for dealers.

Acting first and second vice presidents A. B. Kamara and Alhaji Sanusi Mustapha, and the trade and industry minister, Dr Idriss Fofana were among the dignitaries at the meeting.

CSO: 4420

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL AID--Britain's Overseas Development Administration is to provide at least 1 million leones to set up a 1,500-acre coffee plantation by the Sierra Leone Agricultural Production Company (SLAPCO) next year. SLAPCO aims to stimulate production of tree crops--coffee and cocoa in particular--as well as to plant a 250-acre site for cocoa to be run as a demonstration unit commercially. Meanwhile, Britain is assisting Sierra Leone to increase its agricultural exports by a team of managerial and technical consultants. [Excerpt] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 79 p 1 AB]

SOVIET FISHING SCHOOL AID--A marine training school to be jointly sponsored by the USSR Government and Sierra Fisheries is to be set up in Sierra Leone. The school, which will be geared toward the training of specialists in the fishing industry, will include ordinary seamen, refrigerator operators, diesel engine men, fish masters and trawl masters. The students will be trained in the basic rudiments of their various fields and later competent and impressive students will be sent overseas to qualify as navigators, radio operators, trawl masters, engineers and other senior ranks. [Excerpt] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 31 Jul 79 p 2 AB]

CSO: 4420

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

RUMORS OF BARRE DEPARTURE--Here is a dispatch from the Radio Kilmis correspondent in Paris, Abdullahi Haji Elmi. The Radio Kilmis correspondent in Paris reports on how big mouth [Siad Barre's nickname] is preparing to flee the country and take with him whatever money he has amassed, having seen how unpopular he has become with the people. The correspondent says that big mouth has bought a big castle with 16 bedrooms plus living rooms, libraries, a movie room and a separate place for his guards and his workers near the outskirts of Paris. Big mouth did not trust his so-called ambassador in Paris, Mohamed Warsama Ali, so he decided to send his brother-in-law, Abdi Haji Hashi, in Abu Dhabi to purchase the property for him. Diplomatic sources in Paris say that Siad bought the house because he has a large family. The house has cost him \$1.27 million or nearly 8 million Somali shillings. Our correspondent adds that [word indistinct] with this huge house, which has cost such a tremendous amount of money. Anybody who wants to check on this, says our correspondent, can ring 7726201, which is the house telephone number. We repeat the telephone number of the house big mouth has bought in the outskirts of Paris is 7726201. It is most remarkable big mouth has felt compelled to buy a house in Paris and send Abdi Haji Hashi, his brother-in-law, who is a senior officer in the army, to buy it for him, but who unfortunately knows no French and needed interpreters who swore never to say the house was bought by big mouth. [Text] [Radio Kilmis [clandestine] in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4407

ANSWERS ON BIKO'S DEATH SOUGHT

Johannesburg POST in English 1 Aug 79 p 6

["Percy's Pitch" column]

[Text]

AFTER paying the Biko family R65 000 "without any prejudice to the State and without admitting any liability", we are now being assured that the final chapter in the saga of Steve Biko's death is closed. Is it?

For crying out aloud what type of society have we really become. Is Steve Biko's death to be wished away from the minds and the hearts of South Africa just like that? Is the file really closed or is somebody playing?

I would have thought that after this settlement we can get down to the nitty gritty of Steve's death and answer the hitherto unanswered questions. And there is going to be no talk about closing the file until this thing that is bugging us is brought out into the open.

We want to know who killed Steve Biko. The inquest magistrate, it is true, found that nobody was to be held responsible for his death.

Steve did not die from a common cold. Neither did he die from high blood pressure. The original silly story that he died from a hunger strike was blown out of existence. So was the suggestion that he had banged his head against the wall.

We can also assume that there were no bozos who could have had the nerve of sneaking into the security police headquarter and do their thing on him. How did this man meet his miserable and lonely death and who was responsible for the condition in which he found himself?

These are real questions that are going to need some real answers. The life of a human being comes from the hand of God and there is no living human being that can snuff that life out willy-nilly.

The evidence laid at Steve's inquest was frightening. It was frightening, the things that were said to have been done to him. To be kept naked and chained to a heater in an office. To keep anybody naked in the presence of

other men is the highest form of degradation. The ultimate humiliation. Yet this is what the court heard happened to him.

Even as life was slowly getting out of him, his jailers said they thought he was shamming.

NAKED

Then came that heartless journey through hundreds of miles from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria. All along he was naked. Naked at the back of a police van. With only a blanket to cover his shame.

If there has been any official inquiry as to why the man was jailed under such conditions and why he had been transported the way they did, I have not heard about it.

I have not heard about anything at all to suggest that something has been done to bring to justice anybody in connection with the whole episode. Just that R65 000 of the taxpayers money is to be paid to the family. And that this signifies the closing of the chapter.

If we can't get answers to these questions then there must be some plausible story somebody must

now be preparing to answer God. He has been a silent spectator all of this time but if we profess to be Christians then we must know that He is going to ask what happened to Steve Biko. And Biko will be there to listen to the story and for a change, he will have an opportunity to defend himself.

If there was any monument to perpetually remind us about the patent evils of jail without trial then the memory of Steve Biko stands up as such a monument.

Steve was a man of peace who believed explicitly in the philosophy of non-violent confronta-

tion. Yet he met his end violently. So did that great exponent of non-violence, Dr Martin Luther King jr. He also died violently as if to demonstrate the evils of violence. I leave you with the thoughts of Dr King on the subject of violence. He said:

"The ultimate weakness of violence is that it is a descending spiral, begetting the very thing it seeks to destroy. Instead of diminishing evil, it multiplies it. Through violence you may murder the liar, but you cannot murder the lie, nor establish the truth. Through violence you murder the hater, but do not murder

the hate. In fact, violence merely increases hate. Returning violence for violence multiplies violence, adding deeper darkness to a night already devoid of stars. Darkness cannot drive out darkness; only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate; only love can do that."

This is precisely how I feel about the violent manner in which Steve met his death.

Far from the final chapter of his death being closed now, we want to know who caused Steve Biko's death. Somebody must answer that question.

As long as it remains unanswered, the fearful and frightening doubts in my mind will remain there as long as the chords of my memory last. That goes for my children. Their children. And their children's children. But one day truth will come out. Steve's death does not leave me cold. It leaves me shattered.

CSO: 4420

SISULU GETS TWO-YEAR BANNING ORDER

Johannesburg POST in English 1 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Thami Marwai]

[Text] Soweto granny, Mrs Nontsikelelo Albertina Sisulu (60), was last night slapped with a two-year banning order.

This will be her fourth term of banning orders. She completed her third yesterday.

Mrs Sisulu, wife of Robben Island political prisoner serving life Walter Sisulu, has been banned the past 15 years--5 480 days.

The latest ban has come as a shock to the Sisulu family in Orlando West, Soweto who held thumbs last night and prayed that granny would at last be a free person.

Prayed

They prayed in earnest that the official knock--having struck thrice--would not be heard last night. But it did strike and shattered the family's hope.

The only consolation in the new two-year ban term is that granny Sisulu can now go to church and would no longer be required to report to the police on Wednesdays.

The other consoling factor is that the 12-hour house arrest in the terms has now been scrapped. This means that granny Sisulu can be home at any time.

In the past she had been unable to go to church and had to be home after 6 pm and at weekends.

But her banning orders still state that she may not be quoted or be part of a gathering, enter a school or factory.

When POST visited her last night--before the new banning orders--her eyes were glistening with hope.

Hope that she may at last be able to attend church services, visit her children in the evenings, leave her yard to visit friends after 6 pm, and do other things that any granny would enjoy doing such as a cup of tea with other grannies in the evening.

Under banning orders this constitutes an offence. She would be part of a gathering, and in any case could not leave her home after 6 pm. Neither could she receive visitors in terms of her orders.

That is why the family held thumbs last night. They want their mother to join other grannies in their world of chatting and bringing grandchildren up.

CSO: 4420

SURVEY REVEALS BLACK, WHITES POORER

Johannesburg POST in English 26 Jul 79 p 25

[Text] **MOST** South Africans — black and white — are far poorer than they were a year ago, a new survey has revealed.

The latest Markinor Socio-Political barometer shows:

- White average household incomes have increased by one percent.
- Black household incomes have increased by two percent.
- Inflation increased by 13 percent.
- Food prices increased by 16 percent.

Whites view their economic future with increasing gloom and blacks are only slightly less depressed, the survey shows.

And to make things even gloomier, this survey was conducted before the last

round of food and fuel price increases.

SURVEY

If the survey was done now, the outlook might be even worse, Markinor believes.

According to the survey the growing pessimism over the past six months is the result of worsening family finances — especially among whites.

What 48 000 white people, from white middle- and residents of cities such as Johannesburg and the Rand, Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London.

According to the survey, 48 percent of whites believe their families will be worse off the same time next year. When the same question was asked

in September last year, only 24 percent believed they would be worse off.

NUMBER

At the same time, the number of whites expecting to be better off is now only 10 percent. Last year 23 percent were optimistic. Even the number expecting to remain on the same level, declined from 43 percent to 33 percent.

Among blacks, the picture was a little less despondent. Blacks believing they will be better off next year increased from 26 percent in September, to 32 percent.

But blacks believing they would be worse off increased slightly too — from 38 percent to 40 percent. Those who think they will mark time declined from 30 percent to 25 percent.

RAW, SUZMAN ON FUTURE OF OPPOSITION

Vause Raw, MP

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Jul 79 p 17

[Text]

A WELCOME touch of realism was injected into the stereotyped arguments about "opposition politics" by the recently rediscovered truth that power, and not protest, is what politics is all about.

This truth is something that demands very careful and serious examination. Unfortunately it was short-lived and was lost almost immediately in the desperately renewed calls for an opposition alliance.

That emotional demand is exactly the recipe for closing the door to power. It will certainly not bring power any nearer the reach of those who seek to change the Government.

The "new strategy" now being proposed is simply a reversion to the hoary old idea of a United opposition which would inevitably have to follow some sort of pact.

It is precisely this pursuit of an anti-Nat alliance which has so often probably done more than anything else to keep the opposition out of power.

The reason is quite simple: The electorate demands of any party seeking public support that it clearly states its direction and objectives.

It is a fact of political life that a party is judged on the basis of what it stands "for" — rather than what it is "against".

In the democratic system, opposition is primarily an instrument for changing the government.

This requires that it project those alternative policies for which it seeks a majority mandate from the electorate.

There is little virtue in opposition for its own sake — in this sense opposition is a nebulous and entirely negative concept.

It is in this light that the NRP views the current pressures, admittedly coming largely from the embattled PPP itself, that because we are both opposed to the Government, there are grounds for a common opposition that would "link its differences in the cause of opposition".

The acid test is the examination of the basic objectives of these two parties.

The NRP believes in pluralism — in the fact of self-identified ethnic groups or communities and the right of each to maintain that identity in a political system which will enable each — and I emphasize each and not just whites — to live and associate within its own community and to determine and control the character, membership and intimate amenities of that community.

The PFP, on the other hand, rejects ethnic identity as a basis for community self-government or for residential option.

It stands for nonracial one-man, one-vote majority rule.

The only concession to ethnicity is a totally unrealistic minority veto which is a certain recipe for chaos or at very best the paralysis of effective government.

In the reality of South African politics, there are two totally different and irreconcilable objectives that cannot in any way be camouflaged behind an expedient deal based solely on a common opposition to the Nats.

No-one would seriously suggest that the HNP, who are among the Nats' most fanatic critics, should join such an alliance.

This doctrine that "my enemy's enemy is my friend" is clearly false.

The South African people have problems enough without blurring the decisions they have to make.

Political honesty and clearly stated principles are essential if we are to achieve the urgent change so desperately needed.

It is important that the public has no doubt where the NRP stands on this issue.

I am, therefore, not prepared to sacrifice my party's principles and objectives in a massive confidence trick on the electorate under the camouflage of a "United opposition" or any electoral arrangement based simply on opposition.

The highest body of the NRP, the Federal Council, met this week and unanimously and unreservedly endorsed this attitude.

It determined that we should stand on our own feet, with our own identity, and present our own policies clearly to the electorate.

The voters clearly have the right to choose not only their government but also their opposition.

I am not prepared to deny them that right.

It would be arrogant to presume to barter the right of opposition voters to make their choice to the blatant horse-trading of constituencies.

The vote is a personal privilege which cannot be traded to suit political parties.

The current debate on an "opposition" strategy in the coming by-elections must be viewed against this background.

In none of these can the Government be changed and it presents an excellent opportunity for all parties to put their policies to the electorate.

It is in this spirit that the NRP will decide which seats to fight.

It will not be dictated to in this matter.

Over the past months, South African politics have become remarkably dead.

There is a sense of urgency reflected in the mood of the people that a process of renewal is long overdue.

This is no time for the opposition to commit suicide falling out, as it inevitably would, trying to reach agreement on a combined opposition strategy.

It is not our intention to repeat the mistakes that resulted in the total opposition chaos that followed the 1970 election when the tide last started to turn against the Nats.

The NRP was established two years ago with the express purpose of ending nearly eight years of bickering and infighting.

It was formed with the object of activating a new political alignment in South Africa and not just to become part of a permanent protest opposition.

Political change will not come about through expediency.

We have a clear duty to present an acceptable alternative which will fill the vacuum created by the collapse of Nationalist policy.

Any association with the PFP can only slam the door in the face of the movement of former Nat supporters who are now joining us — as was so graphically illustrated in the recent South Coast by-election.

It would not only be foolish but irresponsible to attempt such an association.

We interpret the South Coast result as a convincing mandate from the electorate to pursue our goal of national reconciliation in its widest sense.

Any short-term loss to the opposition in isolated constituencies that may result from a split vote is a small price to pay in what we see as a much greater task.

We believe that the NRP has a vital role to play in the real politics of South Africa.

This means working for a majority mandate from the electorate.

We remain committed to this goal.

We have been warned of the dreadful curse which supposedly falls on those who split the opposition vote.

I say the curse should be reserved for those who seek, directly or otherwise, to emasculate the opposition by depriving it of its credibility and moral base.

At precisely that time when credibility in an alternative course for South Africa is most needed.

Helen Suzman Comments

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Jul 79 p 17

[Text]

DEVIATIONISM may be bursting out all over in the National Party, but it doesn't impress Helen Suzman — yet.

Only when a major figure actually breaks away from the NP will she take the verligte movement seriously.

For three decades a redoubtable campaigner against apartheid and all its hurtful works, the Member of Parliament for Houghton is not of the school who easily mistake a few fluttering swallows of reform for a verligte summer.

Oh, she welcomes the relief which Dr Piet Koornhof has brought here and there in places where the yoke of racial regulation has cut most deeply into the lives of the disadvantaged and, obviously, the concessions in sport and public facilities are a Good Thing.

But a great deal more has to happen before Mrs Suzman will even consider passing up on the pressure she has so relentlessly applied on our rulers, alone when necessary, in concert with others when they've been around.

How does she perceive South Africa's new politics, this amazing lady whose undiminished energies have enabled her to politically outlive so many of her adversaries and whose feminine charm and twinkling humour have been undimmed by so many years of unremitting toil in the cause of human rights?

Assured

She's famous now, her place in history assured at home, her reputation established among people of fame and influence throughout the world, the honorary doctorates from great universities well earned.

Are the early breezes of reform within the NP not sufficient inducement to take it easier, to rest a little on laurels in the knowledge that she has kept alive many of the values that are now being so tentatively embraced by her opponents?

Not the Helen Suzman I visited in the unostentatious comfort of Blue Haze, the dormer-windowed, shingle-roofed doublestorey that sits quite modestly amid the much greater opulence of her neighbours in Johannesburg's Hyde Park.

Casually sweatered and beslacked, she had just handled about 20 calls in an hour from people encountering problems with the mortatorium on the registration of illegal blacks.

"How old is your maid? About 40 . . . Then isn't she a bit old to be called 'my girl?'"

In the study a part-time secretary was typing lectures and speeches to be delivered in September at Harvard, Smith and MIT. Busy, busy, busy. For many months now there hasn't even been time for golf.

I open: "You used to say there were only two kinds of Nationalists, verkramptes and super-verkramptes. How do things look to you these days?"

Mrs Suzman: "Oh, the changing positions within the NP are interesting, even important, but all this ferment isn't going to mean much until someone really important in the Nats has the courage to break away completely. Only then will so-called verligtheid acquire any real, practical significance."

Iniquities

"Hitherto it has existed, tenuously, only among an Afrikaner elite in the churches, universities and some of the newspapers. The broad mass of Nats still cling to the basic iniquities of apartheid."

Where, she wanted to know in tones that have made many a minister reach nervously for his notes, was all this verligtheid in practice?

"Why haven't the lights been switched on in Soweto yet? Why are families still being broken up? Why do we still have the Group Areas Act? The pass laws?"

"No, I don't see much verligtheid applied in practice!"

But given the fact that new currents are flowing in the deeper waters of South Africa's party politics, can she envisage a realignment?

Complete candour again, and a confession that purely party-political questions do not — never have — interested her much.

"It's issues I'm interested in," says Mrs Suzman.

"Power doesn't matter to me. I'm not even sure that I would like to have it. I've never even sought high office in my own party."

Hurtful

"But I believe it is vital that someone should uphold standards, should fight injustice, should remind people of the hurtful things in our society — without personal ambition and regardless of the consequences."

"Perhaps I'm not a good party person and I know that some of my colleagues get mad at me."

"I know there are people who say sometimes I make the PFP look uninviting because of my uncompromising position or my tendency

to send telegrams to ministers. But I can't change."

"I see my role as forever exploring the outer limits of what is possible, pinpointing issues, pressing, pushing and reminding people of our society's shortcomings."

Spiritual

Some further contemporary thoughts of Helen Suzman:

On Piet Koershof: He appears to have undergone some kind of inner spiritual change — but he must move a lot further before I'm convinced.

On Pik Botha: I know many people admire him, but I have yet to be persuaded of the genuineness of his verligte commitment.

On radical blacks: I know that some of them talk of the irrelevance of liberals — some even talk of "Poor old Auntie Helen" — and sometimes I cannot blame them. However that doesn't devalue the validity of the liberal case. We must keep pushing it. It is the only peaceful way.

On young whites of the far left: Those who spout Marxist jargon and discuss our racial problems in terms of a class struggle are just plain silly.

On recent policy reforms by the Government: On some questions it will no longer be so easy to have an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with ministers and some issues have become less clearly defined. But there are still plenty of matters where the NP must be taken head on.

On timetables for change: I don't believe we are entering a revolutionary phase, although there may be sporadic unrest. We still have time — we must use it.

SOUTH AFRICA

ESCOM POWER PLANTS PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Transvaal Highveld Triangle

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jul 79 pp 11,12

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi: "In the Smog Beyond Ogies Lie the Corridors of Power"]

[Text] Jaap Boekkooi visits smog country east of Delmas where the country's power house is expanding on the Transvaal highveld in a triangle of coal mines, power stations and Sasol 2.

The road enters smog country from Delmas. And once the town's stuccoed houses and manicured lawns are left behind you know this is no green-lined tourist route on an AA map. At Ogies there is no Grand, Masonic or Imperial Hotel.

Only the OTK silos, those concrete pantheons of corn country; the local Greek's Eureka Snack Bar, Du Plessis's dusty garage. Van Riebeeck Furnishers and an outfit named Die Lekker Eethoekis with wobbly outside tables. Ogie's own concession to Paris terrace cafes. Except that here the light filters darkly through the endemic coal dust.

From then on east, Bethal way, the fat quietude of winter's khaki prairie

with its flapping dead sorghum stumps like regimented scarecrows in the wind is ridged only by black and sometimes smoky, dumps which never find mention in a Satour blurb.

Here come into view the first empleries, dating back to the farmer's discovery, near Rietspruit, that the black stuff coming from an outcrop burned in the fireplace.

And the belching smoke stacks. And those gigantic eggholders, the cooling towers of what has become South Africa's power house.

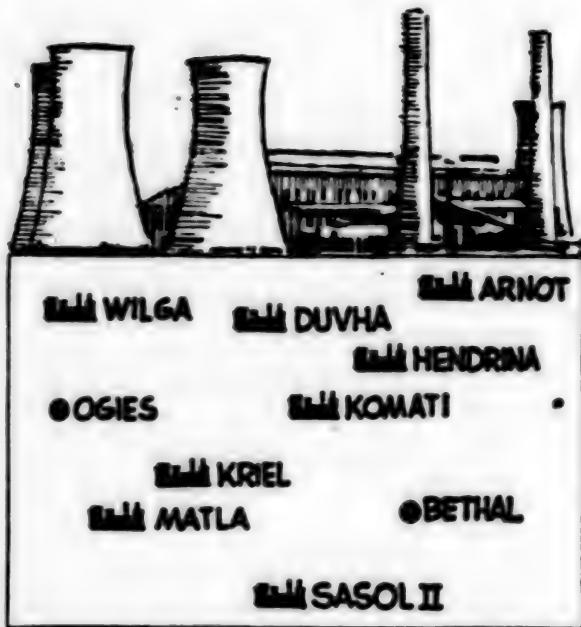
Bible belt

True enough, this is a corner of the old Transvaal, not the Ruhr of the white bastion, its Lancashire or Lorraine. Deep down much of it is still

Bible belt where belfries rub roughneck with silos as objects of worship and where the, donkeys chew corncobs and stompies below the weedy bluegums.

But now much of this is crumbling as a new world rolls in across the plains, followed by a new and unipious army of technocrats, often with unfamiliar accents, who seem to put their faith in turbines, pulverisers, flues and megawatts, plus the demigods of Brown Boveri, Babcock, AEG, and over the hill in Sasol's idols like Kellogg and Lurgi.

Within a space of 100 km triangle the new highveld power empire has arisen, with its concrete colossuses squatting the pampas, and where the Kriel cooling towers, largest in the world outside America, can swallow four Carlton Centre offices



A power triangle has sprung up in the "prairie Bible belt" of the eastern highveld.

blocks like so many Jonahs; and where the new 300 m stack at Duvha power station has become the highest erection in all Africa.

The new stations will soon harmonise into a rumble chorus to feed the insatiable grid spanning our subcontinent on pylons like giant spider webs.

Then some 90 percent of all the electric power in South Africa will be churned out here — and

more than 60 percent of the tiger-in-your-tank from the two Sasols just over the hill.

This long plain will then be the corridor of power, literally.

Jagged line

And when peering down at that flat horizon across the tawny quilts of highveld farms, taking in the jagged skyline of plumes, stacks, towers and ash dumps, old-timers will re-

call that inevitable truism that where, regrettably, there's muck there must be brass.

To get at the muck Escom alone sank almost R5 000-million, equal to two Sasol 2s into its latest three jumbo stations plus a few odd hundreds of millions into coal mines and model townships. Not bad; that piece of veld earns some R1 200-million a year from light switches you and I turn on all over country.

And how much that represents is clear when you notice that the juice is sold at 1,8c a kilowatt, profits included.

Yet as much as man used to know about our Bible belt there, as little do they know about the new power belt with its holy roller generators and the vaguely familiar station names of Hendrina, Komati, Arnot, Camden, Matla, Duvha and Kriel.

It's one of the standard jokes in Kriel township, population of 10,000, a mini-metropole of locals and far-flung expatriates; phone anybody in the great outside, they say, and tell them you're Jones from Kriel. The reply invariably runs something like: "Nice to meet you, Mr Kriel."

Khaki yonder

Life on a power station site tends to become like that. If you're lucky to be born in the shadow of a couple of cooling towers and follow in the old man's footsteps that grand patriarch Escom will look after you from the crib to the cross on your tombstone, a life of solid and even voltages, if not of great sparks.

Kriel is such a little-known power-pack colony out in the pancake khaki yonder. Its two mammoth stations of Kriel and Maila brooding on the horizon, about to power almost half the country soon, and a life of sweet domesticity below.

The town is one of those comfortable cocoons of living first pioneered by the mines: everything laid on and yours for the taking.

Houses at R24 a month, electricity at R5 (recently gone up to R11), rugby fields, squash courts, etc and even a communal club and church building so you can all, in togetherness, drink, play and pray in pay-later style.

The Kriel 313 Cinema is showing Clint Eastwood in "Every Which Way But Loose," and that phrase just about sums up what the tea party of Escom wives is saying in the club.

They agree that life at Kriel is getting quite civilised. "You know," says Jean Wilson, "You should see how many cheeses the butcher now keeps in stock."

"But for my sour cream," chips in the American-accented voice of Clair Sigers, "I have to go to Secunda. They've got everything there."

"Escom, which is expected to provide everything here" according to Jean Hill, runs a thrice-weekly shopping bus to nearby supermarket towns for the wives at 50c return.

Kriel has no bottle store, but the wives don't complain: It keeps husbands on the straight and narrow. Neither is there a single quarters for women: no cause for complaint either for same reason and the fact that jobs for married women are hard to get anyway.

The days of Escom wives are filled with issues as big as the waiting list of 96 for the 104-infant nursery school, primary school affairs,

where to do the next big monthly shopping trip, boy scouts and girl guides, and petty crime; Kriel had its first major crime, — a rape — this month.

So, concludes a Mrs Winter, "life can be a bore here, especially if you have no job."

But Jean Wilson, who has, puts a positive edge to the conversation: "I grew up in Cape Town

but it's easier to make friends here. We may be far away from the bright lights but this is a nice place for children to grow up. They may be away all day but you never have to worry about them."

The assembly nods and they sip their tea.

* * *
For the professional men who have come to live in this corridor of power life on the cob-

strewn highveld here has its compensations.

Because their skills are scarce, and mostly urbanised, they are the pipers who can call the tune, and taking into account fringe benefits incomes are high.

And on these fringes of the highveld they work at the new frontiers of power technology as well. Some work here inspired by the challenge of machines that seemed pure science fiction as little as two decades ago.

For in the latest-generation power stations men are mere insects in a cathedral.

Heights and sizes are gargantuan, and it's a dizzy look from the top of a boiler at Kriel down 80 m to the concrete floor where 90 cm steel balls grind the conveyer-belted coal into dust as fine as a lady's face-powder, to be fed into the boilers.

And the new French generators, each of which can power half a city the size of Johannesburg, look like giant upturned city

blocks, spinning and hum-ming night and day under the watchful eyes of hard-hatted maintenance crews.

Jumbo stations like Kriel, Duvha and Matla are like finely-tuned instruments that take up to 14 years to transform from the drawing boards to mushroom structures on the highveld. The generators alone are some four years in the building.

And when the major equipment arrives, usually from overseas, on 300-wheel special-load vehicles, it takes a year of testing, tuning and adjusting to get it burning, rolling and building up steam and smoke for the stacks.

These, says one Escom man over lunch at Kriel, are probably the biggest jumbo stations the country will ever see. They are building larger ones in America, of course, but there is no road loader big enough yet to carry them from harbour to the power triangle.

But as the country's power command post between Ogies and Secunda

will move South Africa straight into the 21st century — the latest generating stations are expected to be in use until the year 2020 or 2030 — their dazzling technology is moving into new frontiers as well.

Environmentalists may find a minus point against the makers and wielders of power because their pollution of the highveld's rarified air with sulphur and carbons. The decision to build pithead power stations on coal fields was in fact made in Union Buildings.

Yet in the human relations field Escom is running ahead of many others: at Kriel black workers have taken over, from whites, the running of the coal, ash and lubrication plants.

It may make you smile, for you never thought that all that was happening beyond the coal dust, donkeys and cob heaps of a place called Ogies.

Anti-Pollution Measures

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 79 p 10

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi]

[Text] Escom's 20 power stations will burn more than 40 million tons of coal this year--equal to almost all South African coal exports--of which nearly three-quarters will go up in smoke in the six jumbo stations on the Eastern Transvaal coal fields.

But despite this gargantuan bonfire, the biggest in such a small area of the country some 100 km square--costly steps are being taken to prevent the Highveld air being fouled by smoke.

The Komati power station alone is spending R20-million in ash-trapping precipitators and the new-generation stations now produce relatively little smoke.

Up to 98 percent of their ash is being caught before it leaves the chimney and is recycled again as a substitute for lime in road foundations. The first such roads on Escom ash have been built at Sasol II.

The latest jumbo station, Matla, on the road between Ogies and Bethal, will produce a record 3,600 megawatts, one quarter of the country's total power demand this year.

It will burn as much coal in a day as could be used by 2,000,000 domestic coal heaters in South African homes.

A giant of a size never dreamed of in Escom's earlier days, Matla will produce twice as much power as that generated by all Escom stations as recently as 1954, and with coal that has risen in price almost five-fold since that time.

Another jumbo station now under construction, Duvha near Witbank, will produce four times as much power as Johannesburg's large Kelvin Station, and twelve times that of Cape Town's Salt River 1 and 2 stations.

The enormous boilers for such stations burn coal pulverised to the consistency of baby powder which then ignites like gas, and produces steam temperatures of more than 500c.

This steam, through a complicated system of conversions and reconversions, drives the high-pressure turbines which are coupled to generators the size of a small Johannesburg building, which work like giant bicycle dynamos with revolutions of thousands a minute.

Most of the water-turned steam used in the giant Escom power stations is recovered, but a 3,000 megawatt station like Kriel, to be completed late this year, still loses some 90 million litres of water a day through evaporation from its cooling towers.

Escom argues that it can generate cheaper electricity in the near Eastern Transvaal through situating its pithead power station besides vast coal fields which are mined underground and with mammoth machines in open cast operations.

At present Escom produces electricity at a cost of 1.8c a kilowatt a unit (which burns a 100 watt lamp for 10 hours) but often municipalities resell this electricity at large profits to offset other deficits.

With three jumbo stations still to come into full operation--Kriel, Matla and Duvha--Escom has power to spare for the moment. On the coldest night in July the maximum demand was just under 13,000 megawatts while the total installed generators plus Cabora Bassa, can churn out just under 14,500 megawatts.

During the next decade or so electricity is expected to become relatively cheaper, at an expected price rise of 10 percent a year, compared to other staple necessities. Demand is expected to rise rapidly.

Therefore another two jumbo power stations are on the drawing boards, Ilanga and then Gutuka, to be built on coal fields in yet unspecified places.

These will light up the South Africa of a coming generation only.

For unlike a Sasol 3, which can be built in four years, it takes more than 14 years to transform a power station from drawings and tender documents into a multi-stacked mirage on the veld. Its boilers and generators alone take some four years to build.

CSO: 4420

SA-RHODESIAN GAS PLANT VENTURE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jul 79 p 19

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

Group 5 Engineering has branched out into a new market which is rapidly opening up with the mounting fuel crisis — gas-producer construction.

Cochrane's Engineering of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, whose gas producers are saving Rhodesian industrial concerns the high cost of oil imports to run their factories, has tied up with Group 5 and formed a company to start local production of plants.

The "marriage" is one based on Group 5 resources and Cochrane knowhow and expertise.

The short-term market potential for the new company is valued at about R30m, and at present there are seven firm orders for the average size units priced at R300 000 each, with about 50 more "serious inquiries" ongoing

from South African manufacturers.

Cochrane's is aiming primarily at medium-size industry with what it claims to be a "simpler application" of the gas-producing concept.

The units will have at least 95 percent local content, and range from 3.5 GJ to 20 GJ.

Managing director Mr Bruce Cochrane, whose brother Denzil designed the units which will be made in South Africa, says: "We believe that through the Rhodesian situation we have much to bring to the South African market in single-stage gas-producers."

Boiling down the savings which can be made, Mr Cochrane said one manufacturer was saving the cost of 130 000 litres of oil a month by operating a fuel-saving facility.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TRANSKEI POLICE CHIEF--The chief of the Transkei police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele, has been forced to retire prematurely, it was learnt in Umtata yesterday, writes Marcus Ngani. Official confirmation of this could not be obtained but the 52-year-old Brigadier who has eight years before reaching official retirement age told POST yesterday that a final decision on the matter would probably be made next week. The Minister of Police, Chief George Ndabankulu, is expected back from his leave next Monday to decide on Brig Cwele's enforced retirement reportedly due at the end of July. Brig Cwele said he had not yet been officially informed of his retirement except for what information he had gathered in the streets. Prime Minister George Matanzima, who is also Minister for the Public Service Commission was not available for comment. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 26 Jul 79 p 10]

EX-PRISONER RELOCATED--A Johannesburg man released from Robben Island, was removed to Mdantsane, East London on his release this week. Mr Diliza Benedict Matshoba was taken from the East London Fort Glamorgan prison to Mdantsane. He will share a house with another ex-Island man, Mr Willian "Shummie" Ntutu. Mr Matshoba was dropped at the house of another ex-Robben Island prisoner, Mr Malgid Ntlebi where Mr Ntutu has been staying temporarily until he gets furniture for his house. Like Mr Ntutu, he is neither banned nor restricted. Mr Matshoba told POST that no one directly told he was going to be resettled in Mdantsane. A former member of the banned South African Students Organisation, Mr Matshoba was sentenced in the Johannesburg Regional Court last year to two years, one year suspended for five years under the Internal Security Act. His release certificate read: "The ex-prisoner was instructed to return to Johannesburg which is his home district." He said he did not understand why he had been moved to Mdantsane. His family in Orlando West had been assured by the Johannesburg Security Police that he would return home. The police assurance followed a report that Mr Ntutu would share a house with him. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 27 Jul 79 p 3]

PRIEST'S PASSPORT WITHDRAWN--The former head of the Theology Department at the University of Botswana, the Rev Gabriel Setiloane, said in Mmabatho yesterday the South African Government had withdrawn his passport. Rev Setiloane, a South African, was deported to South Africa last September

after disturbances at the University. Also deported was the former head of the English Department at the University, Prof Bob Leshoai. Mr Setiloane said since his arrival at Kroonstad, where he is staying, he had been "harassed" by municipal police and other government officials. The harassment culminated in the withdrawal of his passport on June 27 this year, he said. Mr Setiloane, a Methodist priest, had been assigned to work in Lesotho by his church. He was due to attend church conferences in Britain, the Netherlands and Switzerland early next month. He said he had been offered a "visiting professorship" by the University of Bochum, West Germany, from October this year to February next year. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 27 Jul 79 p 9]

MILITARY TRAINING IN BRITAIN--In London on 2 August, the Anti-Apartheid Movement stated that South African air force personnel were in Great Britain to learn how to operate an air surveillance system ordered from the British Plessey firm. The Foreign Office promised to immediately probe the matter which, if confirmed as true, could, following Nigeria's accusations against British Petroleum, once again create problems between London and its African Commonwealth partners. According to the Movement, the system is to form the essential part of South Africa's "Nassau" air surveillance system, one of the key elements of its air defense. The nerve center, an underground station located at Devon in eastern Transvaal, is reportedly linked to frontier radar stations which offer a grid of air space extending far beyond the national territory. The entire network would make it possible to guide South African fighter planes to targets located in Angola and Mozambique. [Excerpts] [Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Aug 79 p 5]

CSO: 4400

NATION TOLD TO CEASE CELEBRATING, GET ON WITH TASKS AHEAD

Dar es Salaam MZALENGO in Swahili 29 Jul 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Opinions"]

[Text] It has been a week of receptions. This is the week we are completing today. This week many citizens have directed their attention towards Ziwa Magharibi Region where Wednesday the great ceremony marking the official reception of our warriors from Uganda was held.

This ceremony marking the official reception was followed by the visit of the commander-in-chief of our armed forces, Mwalimu Nyerere, to Ziwa Magharibi and Mwanza regions, where Mwalimu addressed the citizens and explained some very important things. It is these matters which were stressed and explained by Mwalimu, which the Tanzanians must bear in mind.

Mwalimu talked about our nation's intention to strengthen its defense. The war has taught us how important it is to be prepared at all times for the strong defense of the nation. In the plan to strengthen our defense, more citizens will be trained in methods of defense. This is because the defense of our nation is not the task of the soldiers alone but of every citizen.

After the war which we fought against the cruel Amin, we do not believe that there is a citizen who needs many more explanations about the importance of knowing methods of defense. Thus, we are depending on the time when programs for training urban militia units will begin officially, and when citizens everywhere will join with the experts concerned to make this program successful.

Another matter of significance is the call of Mwalimu to the citizens to reduce celebrations and engage more in strengthening the nation's capacity to face the conditions confronting us in building socialism.

As we have already said in the past, when the people are successful in doing great things like we Tanzanians were successful in celebrating the

the removal of the fascist Amin, there is every right to rejoice and celebrate. Truly the world would be amazed if it noticed that the Tanzanians were not delighted after punishing Amin.

But our joy must be terminated. Especially because the results of the war, even for the people who obtained victory, are many. For example, our country is now confronted by two major tasks. One is to rebuild the Kagera area which was damaged by the invading armed forces of the dictator Amin..

The second task is the rebuilding of the national economy. This is a greater task. The cost of fighting a war is not slight. An initial estimate indicates that the war has cost Tanzania not less than 4 billion shillings.

The Tanzanians must pay this cost which was not planned for earlier in the government's budget. In addition to this cost, our economy was damaged by the economic conditions throughout the world as a result of the increase in the price of petroleum and the decline in some of the prices for crops on the world market. For a poor country like ours truly all this is making our task of rebuilding the economy even greater.

It is obvious that in implementing a major task like this effort and discipline are matters to be stressed. It is obvious also that much more time will be required to perform the task than to engage in festive affairs.

Our victory in the war against Amin does not mean that now we Tanzanians have already overcome everything which confronts us. We are still confronted by many matters concerning which our victory is in the future. We have the task of fighting poverty, ignorance and disease, enemies which are still distressing us. In addition to these things we have the greater struggle to build socialism and self-reliance.

In the war which we fought against Amin, we Tanzanians have shown that we have the ability to fight an enemy until we are victorious. Now we must use the ability we have to fight the enemies who confront us. It is then only when we have overcome all these enemies and obtained a complete victory in the struggle to build socialism and self-reliance, that we will have the time and the right to hold bigger and longer celebrations. At this time our position should be: victory in the work of rebuilding the economy.

CSO: 4407

UGANDA

BRIEFS

EEC PROJECT GRANT--Ugandan Finance Minister Jack Sentongo has announced that a financial agreement covering a grant of 185 million shillings from the EEC to Uganda has been signed by Uganda's ambassador to the EEC. The grant will be used to finance a number of projects in Uganda in the agriculture, livestock, education, water supply, transport, electricity and telecommunications spheres. [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

30 AUG 79

WB

